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CENTRAL EUROPE URGED TO UNITE TRAFFIC LINES

Conference Deals With
Trade Routes, Passports,
and Frontier Burdens

FINANCIAL CIRCLES ARE CO-OPERATING

Simplification of Transit Re-
quirements Stressed—High
Tariff Is Condemned

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—Questions of practical import in the unification and restoration of Europe in the field of railways, post, telegraph, airways and river communication have been discussed at the second Central European Traffic Conference which has just closed here. The delegates advocated the discarding of passports and visas, individuals to carry instead merely identity cards. Resolutions embodying the desire of the conference that the traffic lines severed by wars outcome should be reunited, and signifying what steps should be immediately taken were passed and transmitted to the League of Nations' traffic commission, the governments of the states concerned and to the commercial bodies in whose interest it is that conditions should improve as rapidly as possible.

The conference was opened by Richard Reich, president of the Austrian National Bank, who said that financial circles in Central Europe were in the closest manner and he was sure that this movement would continue. Representatives of Austrian, German, Polish, Italian, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian, Yugoslavian and Rumanian state and private undertakings read papers before the delegates.

The actual meaning of the conference is that the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been broken up into succession states, that trade routes have been diverted or broken, that traffic is burdened by frontiers and by ridiculously high tariff walls, that Vienna, the old center of the Empire, is now confined within a small Republic, and that to regain even in part its former importance, the present commercial contradictions must be lessened, uniform trade and traffic regulations be re-established and free trade, at least within the succession states, be achieved. It is to be noted that Poland has become a new State since the war and that Germany is included in the scheme by groups supporting the conference. While the traffic proposals are fine theoretically, it is difficult to see at the moment how far they will get and just where the border begins and stops, within which this new order would function.

High tariffs were condemned. The uniformity of interstate railway regulations and the simplification of transit requirements were stressed, especially for good traffic. Formation of a Central European postal union was demanded with a penny postage within this territory. Attention was drawn to the revision of the Danube shipping agreement which will come up next year for discussion and the governments were urged to make the intervening time to prepare the way for lightening the present restrictions which are crippling this essential trade route. The drawing up and the adoption of international rules governing air traffic was stated to have become a necessity.

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New Film Proves Value to Actors

By the Associated Press

Brian Cliff Manor, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Development of a panchromatic film sensitive to all colors in the visible spectrum, for use in motion picture cameras, makes unnecessary the use of other than ordinary makeup and permits lighting of studio sets in a manner similar to real life, the Society of Motion Picture Engineers was informed today.

It is said the new film makes possible not only proper rendering of tone values on the screen, but allows the actors to portray their roles with realism unhampered by glaring light or heavily plastered makeup.

UNION OF WORLD LABOR URGED TO PROMOTE PEACE

Foreign Delegates to A. F.
of L. Meeting Advocate
International Affiliation

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6 (Special)

—Establishment of an international affiliation of organized labor in Europe and America as a means of bringing about a closer understanding between workers in these countries, to the extent that an impetus to universal peace will be thus provided, was advocated by fraternal delegates representing English, German, French, Swiss and Canadian labor organizations at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor meeting in Detroit.

Joseph T. Bromley, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain, speaking as one of the representatives of the various foreign delegations, particularly emphasized the far-reaching effect of international labor affiliations. Mr. Bromley pointed out that the solidarity of workers in Europe and America as expressed in an international organization would aid materially not only in improvement of working conditions, but in the solution of economic and social problems as well.

To Take Definite Shape

He likened such a pioneer move to the European mission of Woodrow Wilson in behalf of universal peace and pointed out that similar possibilities were presented in the trade, at least within the succession states, be achieved. It is to be noted that Poland has become a new State since the war and that Germany is included in the scheme by groups supporting the conference. While the traffic proposals are fine theoretically, it is difficult to see at the moment how far they will get and just where the border begins and stops, within which this new order would function.

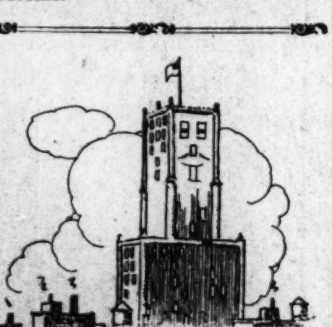
The international organization of capital makes necessary a similar action on the part of labor," said Herr Simon. "We in Germany have welcomed the investment of American capital in our country, but it has presented serious problems for labor which stress the need for establishing international relations, especially with labor in America."

Wants More Student Workers

Vernon E. Zeigler of the law school of the University of Chicago, representing the Federal Council of Churches, asked for the co-operation of the federation delegates in making possible more extensive summer employment of college and university students in industries where opportunities are afforded for contact with and study of organized labor.

Mr. Zeigler stated that this request was the outgrowth of the appointment of a continuation committee at the recent Richmond (Ind.) conference of students, principally from colleges and universities, all of whom are interested in the problems of labor and industry.

He characterized this organized effort of students to inquire into the injustices and wrongs affecting workers through first-hand studies while employed in factories and workshops as indicative of an awakened and increasing interest among college men and women in labor and industrial problems.



Above the Roof Line

A few years ago the tops of buildings were not seen except from the street level, but today imposing skyscrapers look down indignantly on the smoke stacks, penthouses, signs, tanks, etc., of their neighbors. Unusually roof lines must go, and a new architectural composition is coming into its own. It will be described in

**TOMORROW'S
MONITOR**

Arts Page

VOTERS' APATHY DRAWS WARNING TO REPUBLICANS

Eliot Wadsworth Speaks at
Joint Session of Four
Woman's Clubs

Warning to the Republican Party

of Massachusetts that it is to achieve a victory at the polls Nov. 2 with the election of Governor Fuller and Senator Butler and their associates on the ticket it must give them a full and undivided vote was sounded today by Eliot Wadsworth, former assistant United States Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of Boston.

"If any substantial number of Republicans fail to vote on Nov. 2, or vote for a Democrat on some minor issue, the Republican Party will be defeated," Mr. Wadsworth declared in his address before the joint session of four women's clubs meeting in the Second Congregational Church in West Newton this afternoon. The Community Service Club, the Women's Educational Club, the Mothers' Club and the Mothers' Council sponsored the meeting.

"This," he added, "means a repudiation of the policies of the party and of President Coolidge. Such a defeat might mark the end of one of the most extraordinary periods in our national development."

Finds Lack of Interest

Mr. Wadsworth's speech throughout was a vigorous appeal for the retention in office of Senator Butler and Governor Fuller on the records of their administrations and the prosperity which the country has enjoyed under the Republicans. He asked that this election should be taken as "a referendum on maintaining good government and prosperity or risking both by making a change when no change is needed or deserved."

"Lack of interest in the coming election is more pronounced, this autumn than at any time within my recollection," he said. "Can this be due to continuous prosperity and feeling that we as a nation are invulnerable not only against attack by war but against economic or governmental difficulties? If things are going badly the interest would be keen. It is as if we were to drive a better something. It is difficult to maintain interest in an institution or cause which is going smoothly and is prosperous."

"The campaign in Massachusetts centered around the maintenance of office of national and state officials who have given satisfaction not only to Republicans but to many Democrats. There is practically no criticism of Republican management in its broad lines, no attack on President Coolidge, Senator Butler, Governor Fuller. For this reason many voters seem to assume that the only question is how large a vote of confidence the Republicans will receive."

"If any mistake was made in the overwhelming Republican votes of 1920 and 1924, or they might put themselves this question: 'If conditions were like those of the panic of 1921, when depression and unemployment were everywhere, would they again vote for the party under whose administration the prosperity of 1926 has developed?' There would be no such apathy on such an issue."

"The Republican Party came to power in 1921. In five short years America has changed from deep despondency to the world's greatest knowledge of economic success and confidence. A sweeping statement, but not an exaggeration of the record of 1921-1926."

Reviews European Situation

"National policies are dedicated and executed by men in high political office. These men cannot escape responsibility for the results of their policies. There was unfolded before our eyes a vivid picture of the struggle of old and powerful nations to recover from the effects of the World War. Some have recovered by sound policies and good management; some have failed disastrously by following poor policies even with strong management or from weakness in carrying out policies which might have saved them."

"We have seen constitutions upset and dictators appointed in the effort to bring order out of chaos. Like an oversteering moving picture we have seen the trial, the success or failure of almost every theory of government, economics and finance. The history of these years will be used for generations to come in the study of government."

"When in a time like this it is impossible to point to what the American people have accomplished by strictly constitutional methods, it is certainly not unreasonable to give credit for the abounding welfare of the United States to those who have administered our government."

**Pet Duck Flies South.
Hearing 'Call of the Wild'**

ASSBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 6 (Special)—"The call of the wild" was illustrated here recently when Lester C. Smith, a Middletown farmer, saw a pet duck he had held in captivity from the duckling stage fly south with a flock of migrating fowl.

Mr. Smith captured the duckling, and for nearly a year held it a captive. Sure that the bird, so accustomed to its surroundings, would not break for freedom, he allowed it increased liberty until finally it roared at will about his yard.

A flock stopped at a pond near Mr. Smith's place. The captive duck waddled over, shy at first, but finally mingled with the flock.

Mr. Smith came from his house just in time to see the flock wing skyward, his captive with it.

Romance of Porcelain Making Interpreted by English Visitor

R. R. J. Copeland, Head of Famous Manufactory,
Exploring Boston's Old Shops and Hidden Corners
for Specimens of Early Spode Designs

In the latter part of the eighteenth century Josiah Spode was making the finest porcelain that had ever been made in England. Spode had been apprenticed, as had Wedgwood, to Thomas Whieldon; then he had managed for Turner & Banks and finally, in 1779, he acquired their plant and went on his own.

The history of Spode ware was to become perhaps the richest chapter in the history of Stoke-upon-Trent. And in 1777 the admission by Spode of one William Taylor Copeland into partnership was to mark an association in which generation after generation of Copelands would be proprietors of the manufactory of fine porcelain.

And now in 1926 the present head of the family, Richard Ronald John Copeland, has come from England to visit Boston and make a tour of the United States because, as he observed with humor, "I should think it is unsuitable for a man to make porcelain for folks with whom manners and mode of thought he has too little acquaintance."

Interested in Scouting

Mr. Copeland, then, is to be seen as the present proprietor of W. T. Copeland & Sons, and heir to all that has been romantic and charming in the making of the famous porcelain. Mrs. Copeland is with him. She divides the individual errands of her trip among places where she may find items of beautiful and authentic Spode, and headquarters of Girl Scout activity.

For Mrs. Copeland is divisional commissioner of Girl Guides for North Staffordshire and, having reluctantly given up joining the meeting of the International Council here in the early summer, she is seeing as many officials as possible concerned with the furthering of the international bond among Girl Scouts all over the world, and centers of Scout-like such as Cedar Hill in Waltham.

Mr. Copeland is likewise divisional commissioner of Boy Scouts for North Staffordshire, especially saving for the youth of his neighborhood which he has been to the States to see. "I want to be Scouts. Will you not be our master?"

Scenes of Early Boston

Immediately Mr. Copeland said that there was a particular interest in coming to Boston "because many among our earliest blue prints were of Boston scenes. And then there is the Boston Tea Party. Shall I say that perhaps if there had been no Spode there might have been no Tea Party? The first Copeland was a shrewd man. In the beginning he knew nothing more special of porcelain than the average man of culture. Vessels were fetching him from China, which he desired to sell in England. A market for it must be made."

"I rather think there was more than met the eye to his supplying capital to Josiah Spode for carrying on the porcelain works in 1777. May he not have inferred that if cups and pots were made in quantity, trade would be brisker? Ah yes, with Boston Harbor reaches back."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Copeland had been able to turn the improbability of a hotel room into something related with charm to their deepest interests back in England. If an ordinary water glass must serve to hold a cluster of mauve cattleya orchids, their matchless color muted the dissonance and became the more significant for its later exactness to a beautiful dessert plate engraved with one of the celebrated among the Spode original patterns.

When Spode started out on his own

he endeavored to equal the soft porcelain of Sevres. Brogiati, director of the national factory at Sevres was, as one artist recognizing another, to place Spode in the first line of porcelain workers.

By employing a medium of phosphate of lime and calcined bones, an entirely different mixing than had hitherto characterized the porcelain being made through a glass medium and consequently distorted in firing and lacking durability, Spode was able to get a white, hard, semitransparent product that revolutionized the making of porcelain in England.

The Copelands were to add the so-called felspar process which would make the porcelain richer to look at but, down across the years, the porcelain has remained, in its essential mixing, what it was when Spode was working out his own secrets in his manufactory. His old patterns were to record the beginning of things.

And the "Tiger" pattern, the "Italian" and the "Peacock" with their exquisite colorings and masterful technique, were to become rivals of Worcester and Derby.

Mr. Copeland, already sufficiently oriented in Boston humorously to explain to Mrs. Copeland how to find Newbury Street by "finding on the

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

STABILIZATION OF DOLLAR URGED

Dr. Fisher of Yale Tells

Grocerymen It Is Worth

68 Prewar Cents

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—

The dollar today is worth only 68 pre-war cents, Dr. Irving Fisher of the economics department of Yale University, declared today in an address before the convention of the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers.

"People who do not really want to be humbugged must not accept the dollar at its face value. They must translate it into purchasing power before they can properly compare figures," he added.

"Our unstable dollar has picked the pockets of the bondholder for the benefit of the stockholder. When prices are rising, the stockholder wins from the bondholder, and when prices are falling, the bondholder wins from the stockholder. The bondholders' 'steady income' is a delusion and a snare, so long as we do not stabilize our dollar."

Turning from war-time economies to a desire for luxuries, the buying public of America has begun to want quality as well as low prices, A. B. Phillips of the Welch Grapejuice Company told the association at its meeting yesterday.

"People are turning to something a little more luxurious than they have been accustomed to," Mr. Phillips said. "It is service they want, not self-service."

Problems of distribution, relation of the manufacturers to jobbers and chain stores and questions of storage and transportation were discussed at an executive session of the convention.

Leading officials of nationally known grocers' associations, Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard, George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and F. D. Bristley, president of the specialty grocers' organization are on the list of speakers for this afternoon and evening.

BRANCH BANKING BILL APPROVED AT CONVENTION

McFadden Measure, Minus
Hull Amendments, Wins
by 413-268 Vote

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—By a vote of 413 to 268 the American Bankers' Association decided to withdraw its support from the Hull amendments to the McFadden bill to curb branch banking.

The action came at 1 o'clock this morning in a special session called to try to iron out the gravest difference of opinion which has arisen in the 53 years of the organization. In a three-hour debate divided between the advocates and opponents of the Hull amendments speakers asserted that the future of the federal reserve system depends upon the curbing of branch banking and that the McFadden bill has failed to pass Congress because of the Hull amendments.

State Banks' Situation

Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, the incoming president, summed up the argument for those who want the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments, recognizing rumors that the organization is on the verge of a split by declaring that the work of the American banker is too great to let honest differences of opinion disrupt friendships and stop progress.

He declared that the Hull amendments are unfair to both national and state banks and constitute an abridgment of the rights of the state banks promised to them when they were urged to join the federal reserve system.

It is not the Hull amendments but the vacillating policy of the bankers which has delayed the McFadden bill, asserted Otis Wingo (D.), Representative of Arkansas, who closed the debate for the Hull amendment advocates.

Paying Off Public Debt

The United States is in a period of prosperity when it can afford to pay off its debts without undue burden to the taxpayers, and it should do so now before the appreciating value of the dollar increases the amount due, said Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

He called attention to President Coolidge's economy program by which expenses have been held to a bare minimum, and the public debt which the last war sent up to \$25,500,000,000. During the years since the armistice he said the Nation has been like an individual eating from a barrel of flour, sides of bacon, and canned goods bought in previous years and stored away.

With the capital investments made by the Treasury during the war returned, the last of the heavy war taxes collected and the surplus war supplies which the Government departments have been using up exhausted, then the Nation will be restricted to the income from current taxes and have less surplus. At the same time the curve of normal expenditure is rising with the expansion of the Nation to meet the abnormal height set by the expenditures of the war years.

Great Financial Problem

This is the time to pay the debt, he asserted, adding: "In 1920 Congress enacted into law its financial program of handling the debt. Roughly, \$10,000,000,000 of debt represented borrowings for our expenditures in the war, and \$10,000,000,000 represented borrowings to loan abroad."

"Congress chose a sinking fund

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

To Map Double Stars in Orange Free State

By the Associated Press

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 6.—PROF. WILLIAM J. HUSSEY of the University of Michigan, accompanied by Mrs. Hussey and Professor and Mrs. Richard A. Rossiter, are about to start on a year's expedition to South Africa, there to map the double stars of the southern hemisphere. The expedition is the result of plans laid nearly a decade ago. Robert P. Lamont of Chicago, offered to finance a 27-inch telescope, but the making of the lens was delayed by the war and the instrument was not completed until last year. It was set up here and tested. The observations will be made from a lonely hill in the Orange Free State.

THROGS GREET NEW WHITE WAY FOR BACK BAY

Mass. Ave. Association Now
Says Next Objective Is
Subway Development

With the "Great White Way" of Massachusetts Avenue dedicated, and with merchants looking forward to a bigger and better business, civic and social advancement, the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association now announces that it will make as its next objective a subway station at Huntington Avenue, looking forward to the extension of the Boylston Street subway under Huntington Avenue.

Establishment of the new lighting system was the result of the efforts of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association to draw thousands of additional persons into the Back Bay trading area.

Keeping pace with Boston's expansion toward the west, business men were quick to see the necessity for an appropriate system of street lighting in order to hold their present patronage at night and attract new customers into the neighborhood. With the object of obtaining better lighting, the association did much pioneer work among the local business men on the street in the way of promoting the plan.

Geographically Important

From a geographical standpoint, Massachusetts Avenue is a natural center of uptown Boston, being a main cross-town artery from north to south. Its commodious width makes it possible to accommodate an enormous amount of traffic with two lines moving in each direction besides a line parked at the curb on both sides of the street. As a shopping center, it is pointed out, it would be difficult if not impossible to equal anywhere outside of downtown Boston.

Massachusetts Avenue also benefits from the city's growth to the westward. Boston, forced to seek an outlet somewhere for the steady increase of population, has reached the saturation point below the Common. It, therefore, has turned in the opposite direction and sends its flow of business toward the avenue.

The new posts which illuminated the highway for the first time last night have wrought a change in the appearance of what is now more like a boulevard than an ordinary car to street. Formerly, automobiles left well illuminated Harvard Bridge to enter an area of darkness. Not so any more, however. Up to the present time, there were only 23 arc lights of all types and descriptions, from Harvard Bridge to Columbus Avenue. Of this number 14 were of

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

MR. GARY DENIES BLAME FOR DROP IN STEEL EXPORT

Says Domination by His
Company Is Not Responsible
for Decline

DECLARES ENGLISH VIEW IS UNFOUNDED

Lower Prices in Europe Are
Seen as Cause of America
Falling to Fifth Rank

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Flatly denying charges made in London that because of the domination of the United States Steel Corporation, American exports of iron and steel to Europe have fallen away, Judge Elbert H. Gary, veteran chief executive of the corporation, has made a categorical contradiction of the statement published in Great Britain to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Judge Gary's attention was called to the statement in the Economist, a leading British commercial weekly, as called to The Christian Science Monitor Saturday, which charged that American exports of steel have declined from second position in world exports to fifth place, with the implication that this drop has been due to the control exercised by the United States Steel Corporation.

"The facts are not correct. They are not as represented," Judge Gary declared. He refused to elaborate his statement.

The Economist's Statement

As called to the Monitor, the Economist's statement read: "Under the sway of the United States Steel Corporation, America has fallen from a highly promising second position to an inferior and unpromising fifth place in the international export steel trade race. America stands beaten by Great Britain, by France and by Germany to the tune, in each case, of about 2 1/2 tons to one in exports. Even tiny Belgium beats America by nearly two tons to one."

"Excluding the business with neighboring Canada and taking simply the overseas exports, American steel hardly counts in the international market. We beat the Americans by at least four tons to one outside the North American Continent. This is the very opposite of what was predicted when the United States Steel Corporation was formed in 1901."

The London Economist used the alleged failure of American steel exports to increase under dominating control of one organization as an argument against England's entry into the recent "trust" formed by French, Belgian, German and Luxembourg steel mills.

Judge Gary's statement to the Monitor representative followed an interview to press representatives in which he touched on the new European steel combine. "We always have competition, but friendly competition is what I want," he said. "By friendly competition I do not mean the fixing of prices or their maintenance, but the avoidance of tricks."

Exports Continued Competition

"There will be competition from abroad as always, but the worst competition is among the business organizations of the country itself. The position of producers in the United States has improved steadily from year to year.

"I don't feel that competition from the representatives of the French, Belgian, German and Luxembourg interests included in the combination will be bitter or unreasonable, and I am basing my opinion on statements I have had from foreigners who have always been anxious to talk with us."

Judge Gary issued his statement primarily, it appeared, to emphasize his belief in the continuance of prosperous business conditions. His appraisal of the existing economic situation revealed him as feeling that the United States is far from a time of depression. He said, "I was becoming more and more convinced that there is no necessity for a business 'slump' to follow a prolonged period of prosperity such as the present. He based his opinion in this respect largely on statements made to him by a banker, whose name he did not reveal, but whom he described as "one of the most prominent bankers in this or any other country." It was recalled that Judge Gary has always been intimately connected with J. P. Morgan, the New York financier.

Other Steel Men Quiet

The executives of other steel exporting companies were reticent in commenting on the charges made by The Economist of London. William Dixon, head of the exporting department of Jones & Laughlin, steel manufacturers, said the United States Steel Corporation dominated the export market. As far as his own firm went, he said, present low steel prices in Europe practically prevented their export of goods.

"There is no use exporting," he said. "We can get better prices in this country."

Difference in price levels and lower European standards of living, Mr. Dixon said were possible reasons for a falling away in American steel export markets abroad.

From Start of Corporation

From the start of American steel exports show that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, 1,762,572 gross tons were sent abroad, as against 1,128,217 gross tons in 1901.

The United States Steel Corporation was formed April 1, 1901. American steel exports reached their peak in the World War with

A "Two-In-One" Photograph of the Avenue



When the New Flood Lights Turned Massachusetts Avenue from Harvard Bridge to Columbus Avenue into a "Great White Way" Last Evening, This Was the Scene Which Greeted the Eyes of a Throng of Onlookers. But It Took Two "Looks" of the Camera to Put This Scene on the Plate of a Photographer. It Took Two Pictures to Take One. Of Curious Interest Are the Meandering Ropes of Light Which Can Be Seen Striking Down the Avenue. They Come From the Headlights of Automobiles. To Achieve This Picture the Photographer at About 5:30 o'Clock, When It Was Still Light, Set His Camera in Position atop Symphony Hall, and Snapped a View of the Avenue. This Scene Furnished the Foundation for the Picture—a 20-Second Exposure—of the Lights, Which He Took at About 7:30 o'Clock, Having Left the Camera in Place During That Time.

6,414,000 gross tons exported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

With the signing of the armistice they began to decline, but nevertheless continued heavy during the post-war building period, until 1922, when Europe had settled to conditions more nearly normal than any it had known since the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1914.

With the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, the ensuing German walkout in the entire Ruhr Valley and the consequent closing down of so-called "heavy industry" in the Ruhr, exports showed an appreciable gain, but the following year they went back to what might be called normal.

An analysis of American steel exports, from 1901 to 1925, inclusive, failed to show any notable and unexplainable slump in exportations, and served to bear out the correctness of Judge J. J. Connelley's statement, in 1922, in competent quarters steel exports were regarded as indicative of healthy expansion of American business.

Record by Years

The complete record of American steel exports as given by the Iron Trade Review, from June 30, 1901 to 1925, follows by years, in round numbers:

Fiscal year	Tonnage	Fiscal year	Tonnage
1901	1,125,000	1915	3,450,000
1902	476,000	1916	3,330,000
1903	318,000	1917	3,090,000
1904	677,000	1918	5,414,000
1905	1,124,000	1919	5,372,000
1906	1,237,000	1920	5,385,000
1907	1,230,000	1921	4,925,000
1908	1,161,000	1922	2,210,000
1909	1,059,000	1923	1,985,000
1910	1,236,000	1924	2,610,000
1911	2,180,000	1925	1,783,000
1912	2,180,000		
1913	2,722,000		

BROWN TO DEDICATE TWO NEW BUILDINGS

Prof. Irving Babbitt to Be Speaker at Exercises

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (Special).—With brief exercises, yet with the color that usually accompanies an academic procession, Marston Hall and Hegeman Hall will be dedicated by Brown University on Wednesday, Oct. 13. Marston Hall is the new modern language building on East Manning Street, and Hegeman Hall, a dormitory, stands at the corner of Thayer and George streets. The address of the day will be given by Irving Babbitt, professor of French literature in Harvard University.

At Hegeman Hall a representative of the John R. Hegeman Foundation, which gave to Brown the money for the structure, will turn the keys over to Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of the university. A similar ceremony will take place on the steps of Marston Hall, with President Faunce receiving the keys from a representative of Edgar L. Marston of the university board of fellows, whose original gift made the erection of the building possible.

Marston Hall is the latest of numerous gifts to Brown by Mr. Marston. Built of Indiana limestone, it is in its architecture somewhat similar to the J. Pierpont Morgan Library in New York. It is the home for the study and teaching of French, German, Italian and Spanish languages and literatures on College Hill.

Hegeman Hall is built around an inner court in what President Faunce has characterized as "the earlier style of colonial architecture, less severe and more homelike than some of our buildings which embody the later and severer style." The trustees of the Hegeman estate gave Brown \$250,000 for the building.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual Dinner of the Canadian Club, Boston City Club, 6:30.
Lecture, "From Italy to the North End," by Rev. O. G. Chiera, Boston Y. M. C. A., 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Fall business meeting Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Hotel Westminster, morning and afternoon.
Fashion Show, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 1 to 4.
Dinner, Boston Branch, National Customs Service Association, American House, 6.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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- (1) How long will the latest phonograph record play? —Editorial Page
- (2) What is the Stone family's new theatrical offering? —Theatrical Page
- (3) What was Washington's rule in an argument? —The Home Forum
- (4) To what extent is the Bible circulated in China? —Press of the World
- (5) To what great end are educators addressing their efforts? —What They Are Saying
- (6) What is the most striking feature of the new fall hats? —Women's Enterprises Page

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

Former Shepherd Boy in Greece Shows New Hampshire the Way

"Fresh Eggs—Laid Tomorrow," Slogan Under Which Achilles J. Nassikas Started Parcel Post Delivery and Became Part Owner of Big Poultry Plant

HOOKSETT, N. H., Oct. 6 (Special).—"Fresh eggs—laid tomorrow." When this slogan first appeared to advertise the products of a young poultryman, Achilles J. Nassikas, who a few years ago was a shepherd boy in Greece, farmers smiled and shook their heads. Customers smiled and ordered eggs. Nassikas, himself, smiled and said nothing, but the smile, or the fact that he ships his eggs direct by parcel post on the day that they are laid, has helped to make him manager and part owner of one of the large poultry plants of New England.

But this is not merely the story of a successful young poultryman with initiative and foresight; it is one of those picturesque and almost incredible romances of American achievement. The story really begins in the hills of Macedonia, where as a boy Nassikas tended his father's sheep and dreamed of coming to America. He had read that in America an education was free to all and that here everybody could get as many sheep as he was willing to work for.

Set Forth for America
In 1913, when he had gone as far as he could in the schools of Greece, young Nassikas set forth alone in the steerage of a transatlantic liner. He was 15 years old and lonely. He had little money and not much knowledge of the United States, except that it was the land of boundless opportunity. He records that when his ship left the ports of Europe cannons bade them farewell.

"When we came to New York," he says, "there were no threatening cannons, and I saw the Statue of Liberty with something of that old thrill which my ancestors must have felt centuries ago when they first beheld the rosy sheen on Athens's spear in the early dawn on the Acropolis. I could speak no word of English, and when I asked and learned the meaning of the word 'welcome,' my eyes filled with tears of gratitude for this great land of liberty and opportunity."

Nassikas went to Manchester, N. H., where he worked by day and studied by night. In a surprisingly short time he learned the English language and enrolled in an old New

England preparatory school. There he attracted the attention of his instructors with an essay, entitled "America and I," a spontaneous and eloquent tribute to liberty-loving America. In fact, the instructors were soon drawn to this slight, dark-eyed, smiling Greek boy, who spoke English remarkably well, who could

Fill Order With Next Day's Eggs



Achilles J. Nassikas, Immigrant From Greece, New Hampshire University Graduate and Successful Poultry Raiser.

run the 100 and 220-yard dashes in record time, could discourse thoughtfully on the theory of invariants according to Plato, or recite the original Greek of Homer with all the crackle and resonance of that remarkable diction.

Entered University
Accordingly, after his graduation in 1919, having received some financial aid, Nassikas was encouraged to enter the University of New Hampshire as an agricultural student.

There he was a successful and popular student, a member of various clubs and fraternities, besides finding time to organize his own poultry plant in Durham during his sophomore year, which netted him \$3500 the first year.

Other men have considered themselves lucky to be able to work their way through college, but Nassikas, foreign born, with many handicaps to overcome, paid his way and at the time of his graduation was several thousand dollars to the good, thanks to his New Hampshire poultry farm. He was offered teaching positions, but he chose to manage a number of poultry farms in Massachusetts.

for the experience, and because he wanted first-hand knowledge of practical marketing.

He still continues to act as manager of a number of large poultry plants, and as an adviser to many smaller ones, though he has returned to New Hampshire to set up a fresh egg and broiler business of his own. "In America," he smilingly says, "I have found that money is essential; at least, the lack of it is very embarrassing. I find I can make it in poultry-growing in New Hampshire. When I shall return to Homer and philosophy, but here in this State I received my education and opportunities and here I shall remain from now on—an American citizen."

POLICE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION OPENS

Delegates at Lawrence Begin Two-Day Session

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 5 (Special).—The annual convention of the Massachusetts Police Association opened this noon at Eagles Hall with more than 300 delegates from all parts of the State attending. Capt. Thomas Hurley, of Worcester, president of the association, called the meeting and immediately upon convening the delegates listened to a report of the executive committee.

Following the business session this afternoon the delegates will be the guests of the Lawrence branch at a banquet to be served at the State Armory. Judge David A. Laurie of

Permanent Daylight Saving Plan Sought by Mt. Holyoke Students

Referendum of College Paper Indicates a Majority in Favor of Setting the Entire Schedule Back to a Start at 8 O'Clock Instead of 8:30

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special).—Mount Holyoke College is struggling with the problem of how to create a college working day which leaves time at both ends for athletics, and for all the other things which students want to do with their time, apart from studying.

The athletic element among the students are for shifting the whole college schedule back a half-hour, having chapel at 8 and the first class at 8:30, instead of at 8. In a referendum of student opinion taken by the Mount Holyoke News about 500 students voted for this change as against 800 for the present schedule.

Most of these 500 were interested in saving, by this means, an extra half hour of daylight for practice of athletic teams. Some wanted more time for committee meetings and the like in the late afternoon. Some students even suggested that the college continue on daylight saving time all winter.

These suggestions are combated by the faculty. Last June the faculty, after due consideration, voted to have classes begin 15 minutes later than formerly, shifting chapel from 8:15 to 8:30. Concerning this change, President Woolley said: "It is the opinion of the faculty that there is far too little leisure in college life as it is. The more leisurely and restful beginning makes for serenity and clearness of mind all day."

To the objection that there was not time enough after classes were over for committee meetings before dinner, President Woolley said that members of committees should learn to make the meetings shorter. To the objection that there was not time for departmental lectures between the end of classes and dinner, it was suggested that perhaps departments did not need to pile on general lectures in addition to regular class work.

To the suggestion of the students that the whole college rise a half hour earlier, the faculty has replied that they prefer to try the present schedule for a year. At the end of the year the matter shall come up again for discussion by both students and faculty. Trivial as the particular matter of a half hour here and a half hour there seems, it is felt by the

students and faculty to represent an issue of vital importance not only in the complicated college life, but in the whole matter of the use of time.

The faculty, by creating a working day, which leaves time at both ends for meditation and informal activities, but allows no stretch for highly organized extra curricular or extra departmental activities, has practically served notice that academic work is working enough for a day, and that learning to rest and to think and to take life quietly is as important as strenuously doing something.

SCHOOLS TO GET PEACE MESSAGE

Campaign to Begin at Once in Many Countries, Says Dr. Augustus O. Thomas

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 6 (Special).—A campaign for carrying into the schoolroom the message of preventing war by arbitration, as the most effective way of insuring future international peace, is to be undertaken immediately in many countries, said Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, who has just returned from Geneva, where he attended the conferences of educational leaders brought together by the League of Nations.

This educational campaign will go beyond the mere casual study of international relations found in some college courses, for definite attention will be given to arbitration. In countries which are members of the League of Nations, the students will be directly taught that the League is the present foremost agent of world peace. In non-League coun-

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NEW BOYS' SCHOOL AT LENOX DEDICATED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special).—Bishop Thomas F. Davies of Springfield and Lenox formally dedicated the new school for boys in Lenox this afternoon. At the same time he consecrated the altar presented the school by Mrs. George Monks, wife of the headmaster. Nearly 300 invitations were issued to a formal tea which preceded the ceremonies. The Rev. William G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School and president of the Lenox school, and Mrs. Thayer are guests of Miss Adele Kneeland at Fairlawn.

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tries, such as the United States, the instruction will take the form of discussing arbitration, world courts, and subjects of a similar type.
Because the United States is not a member of the League, the educators have decided to avoid partisan discussion and will emphasize in the schools of this country the broader aspects of world peace through general arbitration, he said.
Children in the elementary schools and even in kindergartens are to become part of this world campaign for future peace. Recognizing that language is a great barrier in the interchange of ideas among school children the new plan calls for the exchange of photographs. These will depict child life, school and at home, and will be sent individually or in groups.
Teachers will urge their classes to bring snapshots to school, and these will be fitted into albums to be later sent to the children of some school in another country. Writing will be avoided as far as possible, and the pictures will be left to tell their own story.

Bolling Point—White water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, at sea level. It has been found to boil easily on Himalayan altitudes at 190. As the nutritious qualities of meats are not extracted much under 212 degrees, natives in very high altitudes must rely wholly on baked, fried, or roasted food. They can only dream of New England boiled dinners!

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RADICALS RALLY ROUND MALINOFF

Bulgarian Democrats May
Co-operate With Agrarians
—Strong Opposition

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Oct. 6.—All the Sofia papers are devoting much space to the annual meeting of the Democratic Party which has just been held here. Alexander Malinoff, the party's leader, who has been Prime Minister twice, is one of the most prominent and respected statesmen outside the Government group. All the Opposition parties hope to rally round him and form a strong enough body to oust the present Cabinet. The meeting was attended by thousands of delegates from all parts of Bulgaria, including many peasants.

Mr. Malinoff, in a stirring speech, severely criticized the present Government for its alleged democratic measures and for the exorbitant interest rates, and urged his followers to co-operate with the villagers so as to bring about a new régime since the Agrarian League which governed Bulgaria after the Great War until it was overthrown by the Tsankoffs conspiracy in 1923, embraces most of the peasant voters.

Mr. Malinoff's party will become a powerful political factor if it succeeds in concluding an alliance with the Agrarians and the Agrarian League will be glad to form a coalition, because it is now practically outlawed, but will be allowed to function again if it works under the banner of the Democratic Party. The boldest and one of the strongest opposition groups, the National Liberal Party, it is expected, will also join this coalition, which will be a formidable opponent of the Government in the district elections, to be held next month.

REAL ESTATE MEN TO PROTECT PUBLIC

National Board Working on
New Rating Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Intended to be a helpful influence in promoting building of better homes throughout the Nation, the housing committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here is developing a standard code for rating buildings. Report of progress of the underlayings was made by H. U. Nelson, association secretary.

A series of simple, understandable standards is being worked out, Mr. Nelson said, these being based on materials used, workmanship and architecture. Lenders of mortgage money, he pointed out, could use this code as a basis of grading houses and better building should result.

Walter Stabler, comptroller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, suggested the need for such a standard and 4500 members of the association attending a recent convention voted to have the situation thoroughly studied by its housing committee and recommended that the code be compiled as an aid to all parties concerned when a home is built. Co-operating to develop the code are the American Institute of Architects, the United States League of Building Loan Associations, the American Bankers' Association, many insurance companies and other groups, Mr. Nelson stated.

CALIFORNIA FOGS AID RUBBER PLANT

Guayule Tests Encourage
Commercial Production

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—California fog which has nursed redwood seedlings of thousands of years ago to the giants of today along the coast has equal potentialities as a nurturer of the rubber tree, according to experiments concluded here by Dr. William McCallum, representing an American rubber company.

The Mexican wild shrub known as guayule, tried out in the "fog belt" of northern California, is said to satisfy all the conditions for the commercial production of rubber. The guayule thrives better in the fog than in its native habitat, it is said,

producing, as a result of selection, a plant having 17 per cent of rubber content in place of the former 10 per cent.

Plans are now under way, says Prof. Patrick B. Kennedy of the University of California College of Agriculture, to place the cultivation of the shrub on a commercial basis in units of about 7000 acres, with an extraction plant for each unit. Further experimentation in 20-acre plots throughout the State will be continued. Guayule rubber is in every way the equal of the best Para rubber, he says.

MINERS DRIFT BACK TO WORK

Measures Being Taken in
Britain to Provide for
Continued Stoppage

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Miners' Federation's executive committee met here today and discussed the situation arising from the voting in the collieries on the Government's proposals for ending the coal stoppage. In some of the inland districts, including Leicestershire, this voting favors acceptance; but it has been adverse in Durham, Cumberland, South Staffordshire, South Wales and Scotland, comprising the majority of the pits engaged in the coal export trade.

Arthur J. Cook, the Miners' Federation secretary, in a statement today, welcomes this decision as indicating that the trade union leaders have not misrepresented the opinion of the rank and file. It means that the initiative for effecting a settlement is now thrown back upon the miners' delegates, who resemble here tomorrow.

Government's Proposals
The Government's proposals—namely, for the men to return to work upon the owners' terms, such terms to be subjected to a revision thereafter by a national arbitration tribunal in cases where more than seven hours daily are being worked—are thus expected to disappear. The owners now pin their hopes for ending the stoppage upon the men's drift back to work, which continues to increase.

Today, 186,000 are engaged in raising coal, besides 60,000 employed in pumping and other work for conservation of the collieries, where coal getters are still out. This total is 14,000 more than yesterday, but the coal output remains quite insufficient to meet the Nation's needs. In view of the winter's onset, therefore, measures are being taken to provide for a continued stoppage.

Full in Quotations
Col. Wilfrid Ashley, Transport Minister, acting on behalf of the Government, has invited the railway companies' representatives to meet him this weekend to discuss the cutting down of train services by from 30 to 50 per cent to take effect Oct. 16. An official order prohibiting pitch export is also issued, the reason being that pitch is a component of briquettes used for fuel.

The Conservatives claim that the miners' decision is not to be regarded too seriously, since a vote has been taken by the trade union officials hostile to a settlement and a large proportion of the men are known to have abstained from expressing an opinion. A small but definite fall is, nevertheless, reported in the quotations for coal and iron manufacturing company shares on the London Stock Exchange, showing that some further prolongation of the coal shortage is anticipated.

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aged, old polish should
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dressing will then give a
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EXPERTS DEBATE ARMS PROBLEMS

Commission on Limitation
of Armaments to Adjourn
Deliberations to Paris

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 6.—A joint committee of civilian experts and members of the disarmament commission will finish their deliberations on Oct. 8, and will meet again in Paris on Oct. 19 to consider the reports which the small sub-committees have been appointed to draw up on the discussions. These reports, which will be taken as the basis for further debate, will deal with the question of the possibility of directing the limitation of armaments by a reduction of expenditure on national defense. This question, as The Christian Science Monitor representative has already pointed out, has been carefully examined by three experts, and their report will also be considered at Paris, where the problem of the limitation of armament budgets by regional agreements will form one of the principal topics. Another problem which the experts have been asked to consider is the familiar one of the ultimate or potential factors making up a nation's war strength.

Scales of Armament
To this the French attach great importance, but the British and American view is that while such considerations as population and economic resources, the density and character of the railroads, the vulnerability of frontiers and the time required to transform peace-time armaments into war equipment, which are the subjects under consideration, are all important in their way, no precise formula can be applied to them in drawing up scales of armament for the various countries.

Another very baffling question to be submitted to the experts at the Paris meeting is the precise value of "the elements of a country's power in time of war, which may be accurately expressed in figures, such as population, annual output of coal, steel or petroleum, and what relative importance should be attached to them."

On the question of chemical warfare, the joint commission has reached certain definite conclusions which will be drawn up in a final report. The Monitor representative understands that the commission shares the view of the military sub-committee as to the possibility of checking and punishing any infringement of the agreement not to use

certain forms of warfare, such as poisonous gases.

Preventive Provisions Drawn Up
The report asks that provisions similar to those contained in the statute of the International Labor Office, which permit the League to carry out investigations relative to complaints received concerning the violation of conventions, shall be applied to the prohibition of the manufacture of chemicals for warfare. Regarding the question whether factories, normally employed for chemical purposes, including dye works, can be quickly adapted to the manufacture of poisonous gases, the answer is in the affirmative, but the exact time necessary will depend on local circumstances.

It does not, therefore, seem possible to draw up a general rule by which conditions for the conversion of chemical factories and dye works to a military purpose could be equalized in point of time, there being little doubt that countries like Germany, with its inventive genius in the matter of dyes and chemicals and its efficient transport would have an advantage over other countries in this respect. In the discussion here, however, the Germans protested that as their chemical factories are near the frontier and therefore more easily destructible, these advantages are more than counterbalanced.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA FOUND IN TIBET

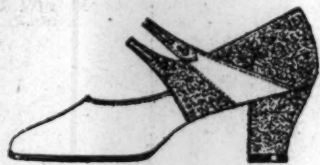
LENINGRAD, Russia, Oct. 5 (AP).—Prof. Peter Kozloff, famous Russian explorer, returned today from an expedition to the city of Kharak-hoto, which he discovered in Tibet in 1913. He brought back a great quantity of hitherto unknown geographical and anthropological data relating to Tibet, as well as valuable archaeological specimens.

MISSIONS SECRETARY NAMED
NEW YORK (AP).—A. W. Armour has been elected secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, it is announced. Mr. Armour has been acting as personal assistant to Raymond B. Fosdick in connection with John D. Rockefeller's financial support of northern Baptist church work.

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A welcome and appropriate alternative to Christmas cards. A unique surprise for either Children or grown-ups. Who does not thrill with joy in the possession of a living tree? Use them as place cards for the Christmas party or as prizes. They lend fragrance and cheer; also as tokens for the family dinner table on Christmas Day. Why not plant trees instead of cutting them this year?

The Guild Tree

This Guild Tree is a specially created 4-year-old Norway Spruce. It has been twice transplanted to develop a fine root system and a beautiful shape. It is planted in damp moss in an attractive green pottery container (made for this purpose). Instructions for its care are in each package. It is delivered complete in corrugated carton ready for mailing. This is the only thing of its kind on the market.

Order NOW for Christmas

GUARANTEED! Trees, like all living things, have a variety of constitutions. But these Guild Trees have been grown with such care that they are as nearly 100 Per Cent hardy as is possible. However, if instructions are followed, and the tree should fail to live, it will be replaced in the spring without cost. This is the guarantee of THE LIVING TREE GUILD.

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4 Dozen \$5.45
1 Dozen \$10.90
100 Trees \$75.00
(Please add 4c per tree to above prices for delivery.)

Enclosed please send check for \$..... for Little Guild Trees complete as described.
(Note: Unless immediate delivery or special date is requested your tree will be sent between December 5th and 20th.)

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....

SHIPS RESCUE 12,000 CHINESE

Vessels Are Again to Cross
Yangtze to Bring to Safety
Many More Refugees

HANKOW, Oct. 6 (AP).—Two rescue launches and several lighters have brought 12,000 women and children to this city from the neighboring city of Wuchang, where northern and southern Chinese troops are at grips. The rescue was effected Sunday and Monday after a previous attempt had failed when the ships were fired on and forced to return, although opposing forces had previously agreed to the rescue.

The rescue vessels are to cross the Yangtze River again to bring to safety as many more refugees as possible. All peace negotiations between the opposing troops have been broken off entirely.

When the northern troops repeatedly refused to surrender the city, Cantonese announced they would place an embargo on the city and cut off all supplies and communications. How well they have succeeded is graphically revealed by the refugees. Wuchang has been the scene of some of the bitterest fighting in the present war.

Exact information is lacking with regard to who is winning in other areas. It is unknown here which side holds Nanchang or the fate of the inhabitants since the southerners captured Tchen where communica-

tions with Kluksang were cut off. The rumor that the southerners have captured Kluksang is doubted here.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6 (AP).—A message received here from Hankow says that during an anti-British meeting held there yesterday in protest against the British recently firing upon and killing Chinese at Wanchien for having made attacks upon them much anti-British literature was disseminated. British marines prevented the demonstrators from entering the British concession.

The British gunboat Mantis and the steamer Kiawo, which has been converted into a British naval vessel, have left Wanchien for Chungking, where it is reported efforts are being made to intimidate Chinese employees of British residents.

ITALO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS EXCELLENT

By Wireless

ROME, Oct. 6.—The Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived in Rome and had his first interview with Benito Mussolini, the Premier. Diplomatic quarters attach great importance to this visit since the relations between Italy and Bulgaria are excellent from all points of view. Italy's policy in the Balkans is the maintenance of the present status quo. At the same time Italy favors a rapprochement between all the states in the Balkan Peninsula in order to eliminate in a friendly manner all causes of dispute and conflict. Moreover, Italy is anxious to foster trade relations with Bulgaria and Mr. Buroff's visit may result in the conclusion of important economic agreements between the two countries.

POINCARE ASKS PARLIAMENT TO RATIFY ACCORDS ON DEBT

Premier Admits Possibility of Reservations Being Incorporated in the Preamble

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, has publicly gone on record as demanding ratification by the French Parliament of the debt pacts with both Great Britain and the United States before the end of the year. Certainly he makes some concession to adversaries of the accords, in that he admits the possibility of reservations being incorporated in the preamble. The precise procedure is not perfectly plain, but, as understood Mr. Poincaré's intention is not to interfere with the text of the agreements. Therefore Washington, it is felt, cannot complain.

The reservations expressed in the preamble presumably would not be binding for America, but America, it is believed, though perhaps ignoring them, would not combat them. Yet even though they possessed no legal validity, they would have a practical purpose in announcing in advance the French view of the course which should be taken in the event that the recovery of reparations from Germany proves too difficult, or the transference of French annuities proves momentarily disastrous.

It is hoped that serious objections will not be raised against a statement which is purely hypothetical but which will probably satisfy many hitherto implacable opponents of ratification. The prospects are that Parliament, which meets a month hence, will give a majority vote to

M. Poincaré on this matter. In his cabinet are the very men who previously were the most determined adversaries of the debt accords. Notably there is Louis Marin who, in spite of the publicity of M. Poincaré's decision, makes no move. Generally, many who thought the Béranger pact unsatisfactory are prepared to acquiesce, because they realize that the key to French finances lies in America, and indeed the success of the new European policy largely depends on an agreement with America. Naturally ratification, though in the opinion of M. Poincaré urgently and gravely necessary, will not be a final solution of the debt problem.

The ideas of a comprehensive debt and reparations settlement, outlined yesterday, will only have more force. Yet the immediate step now determined by M. Poincaré and M. Simon, president of the finance commission, comes opportunely at the moment when the American ambassadors to Europe are meeting at the White House.

There has been much talk of a possible governmental crisis in November, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor cannot see in the local agitation against recent administrative reforms any genuine menace to M. Poincaré. His situation seems solid; there is no candidate for the post, and his authority should be sufficient to assure passage of the pacts before 1927.

REVILLON FRÈRES, CREATORS OF FUR FASHIONS TO THE WORLD



*Courtesy and Personal Attention,
Appreciated by the Paris Shopper,
found at Revillon Frères*

IT'S a Paris salon on Fifth Avenue!
Courteous assistants help you choose
a fur that is becoming . . . as well as
smart.

Certain colors are flattering. One
fur adds youthfulness . . . another
gives dignity. A well chosen fur
will accentuate the individuality
of the wearer.



A great variety of fashions are shown at
Revillon Frères . . . created by artists who
divide their time among the Paris, London
and New York salons. Only soft,
lustrous pelts are used . . . for they
have a magnificent selection
from their own world-wide trad-
ing posts. Prices range from \$50
to \$50,000.

Revillon Frères
FIFTH AVENUE at 53rd Street NEW YORK

**Now on display—all
1927 Peerless models
of the famous
90° V-type Eight-69,
the powerful Six-
72, the remarkable
Six-80. See them at
any Peerless dealers.
There is a Peer-
less for every purse.**

PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
Cleveland, Ohio

Makers of the Famous 90° V-type
Eight-69, the Powerful Six-72
and the Remarkable Six-80
(All prices f. o. b. factory)

Peerless Has Always Been a Good Car

FETE WILL BENEFIT SHOP FOR WORK OF HANDICAPPED

Venetian Setting on Terrace of Hotel Somerset and Charlesgate West Planned for Five-Day Program—Art Students Competing for Poster Prize

Gayety and beauty of Venice are to characterize a fete from Oct. 1 to 22, inclusive, on the terrace of the Hotel Somerset and Charlesgate West, for the benefit of handicapped men and women whose work is sold by the Christopher Shop, Inc., 355 Boylston Street.

Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Pittman, president of the executive committee of the fete, organized the Uncle Sam Market Place, held in Copley Square two years ago, for a similar purpose. Edward Ginn will serve as treasurer. Clement R. Lamson as secretary. Chester I. Campbell is construction manager.

Formerly known as the Tide Over League, and previous to that as the James Marshall Johnson League, the organization known as Christopher Shop, Inc., works among handicapped men and women to put them on a self-supporting or at least partially self-supporting basis.

At the present time 76 such persons in New England are being benefited. They are taught various forms of handicraft and their products sold, when possible, in 54 shops throughout the country, including the one on Boylston Street, the profits from the sale going to the makers. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the work is efficient and salable.

The operating expenses of the shop, the cost of training and the educational work involved must be met by contributions from the public.

The program of the fete on Monday, Oct. 18, with a fashion show at 2 p. m., to be followed by a second performance at 8:30 p. m. The show will be repeated on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and on Thursday night. There will be special entertainments on Tuesday and Friday nights and for Wednesday night a costume assembly is planned.

The city will co-operate by closing Charlesgate West during the period of the bazaar and arrangements are being made for an outdoor dancing platform in this space. The mahogany room and the breakfast room of the hotel will also be used.

A Venetian idea will be carried out in the decorations of the terrace. Everywhere will be quaint Italian lanterns, fountains and waterfalls, Italian music and the brilliant colors of Italy, used in the decoration of booths. To add further to the picturesque scene it is planned for all of the assisting workers to be in costume.

Pupils of art schools of Greater Boston are competing this week in a poster contest, the winning design of which will be used as the program cover for the fete. All posters to be submitted must carry out the Venetian theme.

PARENTS UPHOLD IN VACCINE CASE

Connecticut Judge Holds They Cannot Be Prosecuted Under School Laws

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6 (Special)—Judge John W. Banks of the Connecticut Superior Court, in a decision handed down today declines to find guilty of violating the compulsory school attendance law parents whose children were barred from the Hartford schools because they were not vaccinated.

In his decision Judge Banks said that if the Legislature had intended that the parents should be penalized in addition to having their children deprived of the privilege of school attendance it should have said so. The right of the Hartford Board of Education to bar from school unvaccinated children was upheld by Judge Banks, but he said the only penalty in such a case could be non-attendance at school.

The case was that John Mallett and Everett Emmons of Hartford, although they had sent their children to school, the school authorities refused to admit them and caused the parents to be summoned to the police court, where they paid a nominal fine. An appeal was then taken to the Superior Court.

It is said to be quite likely that the school authorities will ask that the case be appealed to the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors.

The vaccination law carries no penalty for refusal to vaccinate, and the parents were prosecuted under the compulsory attendance law. Both children offered certificates of exemption from vaccination, under a provision of the state law which allows for exemption on condition that a certificate signed by a reputable physician be presented.

Fred J. Wish Jr., superintendent of schools, says that the children will not be admitted to school. The only effect of the Judge Banks decision, therefore, is to remove the threat of arrest for failure to vaccinate. The vaccination situation otherwise is the same.

GALLIVAN PRIMARY EXPENSES \$1790.90

F. M. J. Sheenan Spent \$1000 Before Withdrawal

James A. Gallivan, South Boston, Representative from Massachusetts, spent \$1790.90 in the recent primary, according to his return of expenses filed with Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, today.

Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Bernard E. Esters, and James H. Walsh, judges, will select the winning poster on Monday of next week and at that time award the prize of \$10 to the winner. An Italian poster which is also to be used in the fete program has been designed by Theodore B. Pittman, son of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Pittman, chairman of the executive committee.

Mrs. Pittman is assisted on the executive committee by Mrs. Timothy

Adams, Mrs. Philip Brown, Mrs. George E. Clement, Mrs. Ralph H. Doane, Miss Katharine Farrar, Mrs. Edwin Ginn, Mrs. Joel E. Goldthwait, Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Miss Barbara Horton, Miss E. de W. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Harry C. Low, Miss Harriet Mason, Mrs. Horace Morison, Mrs. Thomas Motley Jr., the Rev. George P. O'Connor, Mrs. George S. Parker, Mrs. Ernest M. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. Loring T. Swaim, Mrs. William F. Warden and Mrs. George E. Warren.

Chairman of committees: Mrs. Alfred J. Rowan, Mrs. Joel E. Goldthwait, Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, Mrs. Nathaniel F. Emmons, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Mrs. Ernest Parsons, Mrs. Herbert L. Tinkham, Miss Mary Louise Bitterfield, Mrs. Edwin Ginn, Mrs. Albert W. Ellis, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Mrs. M. P. Whitall, Mrs. Ralph H. Doane, Miss Sally Parker, Miss Katharine Farrar, Mrs. Horace Morison, Mrs. George S. Parker, Mrs. Emma L. Dickerman and Miss Barbara Horton.

ROMANCE OF PORCELAIN MAKING EXPLAINED BY ENGLISH VISITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

corner the new Ritz-Carlton and at right angles to it the pleasure," suspected, doubtless, after some reconnoitering among the shops and in the hidden corners, that there was a great deal of marvelous and authentic Spode in Boston.

Some he had seen, glimmering like a silent welcome in windows. Some he had instinctively known was behind the violet-paneled windows of old houses. Considerable of it he thought would perhaps be lost to the record, either because those who owned it did not realize its value or were so chary as to sequester it forever in acquisitive hoards.

In such case England was not unlike Boston for, first and last, quantities of priceless porcelain had been found occupying too carelessly appointed niches. And perhaps, because the tradition of Spode and the tradition of Derby, and the others began in England, there was less excuse there for incorrect evaluation than here.

Remembers Statuary Marble

When Josiah Spode passed, in 1872, the first William Taylor Copeland, who was to become a Lord Mayor of London and stand for Stoke in Parliament, purchased control of the china works.

It was this Copeland who devised the recipe for making Parian porcelain to resemble fine statuary marble and, in early Victorian days, to become the fashion as material for statuettes and ornamental pieces.

The marks on Spode were to vary in the passing years. The colors were to vary. Reds, purples, greens, golds. Exquisitely beautiful variations of them all. Names of the patterns, such as "The Tower" and "The Tower" were to appear with the Spode. "Copeland" late Spode, "Copeland and Garrett, late Spode," these and the others were to stamp the china upon which they were found as genuine. Modern modifications in original designs were to come.

Instead of Spode and his successors copying other designers, other porcelain makers were to have need of copying them, because, in the museum of the town Charles Dickens called "a picturesque heap of houses, kilns, smoke, wharves, canals and river lying in a basin," there were thousands of models, thousands of designs, and in the pattern books

BROCKTON FAIR HAS ORANGE DAY

Exhibits in Agriculture and Horticulture Attract Large Interest

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special)—Overcast skies cut down the attendance at the Brockton fair today on the occasion of "Orange Day."

There was a good crowd, however, due to the great interest of all the Granges in the State in the agricultural and horticultural exhibits. Prizes for the best Grange exhibits are substantial this year and brought forth the keenest competition on record.

The Granges in Massachusetts have strengthened their membership greatly this year and every member is taking an active part in furnishing exhibits. State officials and country leaders expressed high commendation of the instructive values obtained from the exhibits.

Events Cost \$225,000

An idea of how great a project the Brockton Fair is has been revealed by an announcement that it costs at least \$225,000 to stage the events of the week.

One of the feature exhibits at the fair which is attracting much interest is that of ancient vehicles, mule-drawn, and the master craftsmen of the wheelwright and saddlery arts of past generations. From stately victorias to sulkeys and sleighs, the collection is quite complete; even including three venerable "gas chariots," with their crude motive power still functioning. The durability of properly tanned leather is well demonstrated in all of the various types of vehicles.

Something new to interest shoe men and fair patrons who view foot-wear exhibits in the educational building is a small shoe factory, the pioneer of shoe factories in which old shoemakers produced a few pairs of footwear a week, with every piece of work being done by hand in the fair disclosed much competition in garden products. Eleven Granges competed. First award went to Westwood Grange, second to

Stoughton Grange and third to East Bridgewater.

The first cattle judging took place Tuesday by members of the 4-H Clubs of the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The extension service has very interesting exhibits and demonstrations going on throughout the day. George L. Farley, State Club leader, is in charge and will assist judges in making awards of several scholarships offered by the Agricultural Society of Brockton.

Greater interest in sheep raising is apparent in the fact that the 1926 collection of animals at the fair totals 302, compared to 172 for last year. The value of animals is estimated at \$50,000.

"Bigger and better than shoe stoves of former years," is the opinion of patrons who have viewed this feature. There are all kinds of styles, even to high heels for the men, but not many of the latter.

High-priced vaudeville acts are shown daily on two large stages in front of the grandstand and several trained animal acts are shown on the South Stage. Other features are the horse show, balloon ascensions and aviation stunts.

The Governor's party yesterday was entertained by a flying demonstration by members of the Massachusetts National Guard, which operates hourly service between these points. Voted.

Petitions on which there was no opposition follow: Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company, for substitution for street railway service of buses in Watertown, Waltham and Newton on certain routes. Boston Elevated Railway Company, for change in the bus routes from Copley Square to South Station and from South Station to North Station. Homer Guertin, operation in Middleboro to Plymouth. White Bus Company, Fall River to Westport. Gardner-Templeton Street Railway Company, for Gardner to Templeton, substitution of buses for street car service.

RHODE ISLAND TO ASK QUEEN TO VISIT STATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—When Queen Marie of Rumania arrives in New York on Oct. 18, for her proposed tour of America she will be met by Mrs. William F. Whitehouse and Mrs. Kenneth B. Budd, of Newport, representing Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, and extend an invitation to include the State in her itinerary. Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Budd, with women representing other states, will accompany Queen Marie from New York to Washington.

In announcing the designation of Mrs. Budd and Mrs. Whitehouse to represent Rhode Island in the reception to the Queen, Governor Pothier also stated that he had previously extended an invitation to Queen Marie to visit Rhode Island, which invitation will be repeated by the State's two representatives on the reception committee.

Studying Pieces of Spode Porcelain



Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arnold John Copeland. The Copeland Family Succeeded to the Spode Tradition of Porcelain Making at Stoke-on-Trent in 1777 and Carried It Unbroken With the Years.

was, is equivalent to the mark of the lion on silver.

And to discuss with Mr. and Mrs. Copeland with humor and the glinting play of idea upon idea, the progress and development of the Spode-Copeland tradition at Stoke-on-Trent is to learn that in what was destined to become one of the great commercial enterprises of the world, romance has been kept bright by the unremitting attention of many to the flavors of its history and high standard.

A Spode Dish of 1790



Early Specimens of This Porcelain Are Being Sought Out in Boston by R. R. J. Copeland, Head of Famous Manufactory in England.

PERMITS ASKED FOR BUS LINES

Utilities Chairman Urges Conflicting Interests Sought to Reach Compact

Points of difference developed in two of a number of hearings held by the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities today on petitions for the right to operate motor buses in various parts of the Commonwealth.

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, through its assistant vice-president, John F. Gallagher, opposed the petition of the Foxborough-Mansfield Bus Company to extend its service to Brockton, asking that the bus company be restricted from picking up passengers in South Easton.

Francis M. Perry, representing the bus company, contended that the line would be a feeder to the street railway. Henry C. Attwill, chairman, suggested that the two interests try to agree on a stipulation to be written into the bus permit.

The other petition which met opposition was that of George H. Fisher to operate buses from North Amherst of Amherst Center. The Holyoke Street Railway Company, which operates hourly service between these points, voted.

Petitions on which there was no opposition follow: Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company, for substitution for street railway service of buses in Watertown, Waltham and Newton on certain routes. Boston Elevated Railway Company, for change in the bus routes from Copley Square to South Station and from South Station to North Station. Homer Guertin, operation in Middleboro to Plymouth. White Bus Company, Fall River to Westport. Gardner-Templeton Street Railway Company, for Gardner to Templeton, substitution of buses for street car service.

SCHOOLS AID Y. M. C. A.

The Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. has made arrangements with the Academy of Speech Arts, Emerson College of Oratory, Leland Powers, and the School of Extension, to provide the entertainment features which are a part of the weekly Sunday afternoon social hour of the Caspy Club. Once a month a speaker will appear in place of the program from the dramatic schools. Sherwood Eddy will speak on Oct. 17. The Caspy Club socials are free, and are held each Sunday afternoon during the fall and winter beginning at 4:30. Casual, spelled backward, stands for Young People's Sunday Afternoon Committee.

RESERVE BANK HEAD WILL VISIT POLAND

W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, who has just accepted the invitation of the Bank of National Economics of Warsaw, the Polish state bank, to visit Poland to discuss and inquire into questions connected with the work of the bank, will leave in about a month to undertake this mission.

His work will consist largely in putting to practical application the recommendations of the Kemmerer mission, recently returned to this country after an investigation of Polish financial conditions. Governor Harding has had previous experience with the rehabilitation of foreign finances, having established the basis for the present financial system in Cuba.

'Carload' of Potatoes 'Handed' To Rotarian District Governor

Aroostook County Clubs at Poland Spring Conclave Present Miniature Freight Car Containing Four Bushels of Tubers to Chief

POLAND SPRING, Me., Oct. 6 (Special)—This noon's luncheon at the thirty-eighth district Rotary conclave, which will end here tonight, was in charge of the Aroostook County clubs, and the feature of the affair was the presentation to Norman Russell, governor of the thirty-eighth district, of a carload of potatoes.

The car, however, was not of standard size, otherwise the presentation could not have taken place in the dining room of the Poland Spring House. It was, however, a perfect miniature Bangor & Aroostook freight car, and it actually held four bushels of the finest of Aroostook potatoes. The presentation was made by the presiding officer for the Aroostook County clubs, M. P. Roberts, president of the Fort Fairfield Club.

This evening's dinner is to be in charge of the Portland club and Ralph B. Redfern, its president, will preside. The principal speaker and guest of honor is to be Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer and honorary member of the Portland Rotary Club, and another guest is to be Abram Bromfield, MacMillan's famous Eskimo interpreter, now making his first visit to the civilized countries of the world. Two other guests are to be MacMillan's classmate and friend, Charles S. Sewall of Wiscasset, who accompanied him on his recent trip, and August H. McCormick, alumni secretary of Bowdoin College and secretary of the Brunswick Rotary Club, is also to be a speaker.

Notwithstanding weather conditions, a golf contest was started by the various clubs represented at the conclave for the championship of the district, and this will continue well into the day.

Carroll L. Beedy, Representative in Congress, who was the speaker of the evening and guest of honor at last night's dinner, talked on world relations and the part which Rotary can play, if it will, in promoting international friendship throughout the nations of the earth.

Paul P. Harris, founder of Rotary, also made his final address in connection with his visit to Maine, during which he expressed the great pleasure it had given him and Mrs. Harris to come to the Pine Tree State and meet the many fine people which he had found lived here.

The members of the conclave executive committee were presented with gold pencils in appreciation of the work it had done in connection with the conclave which is proving to be one of the most successful ever held at Poland Spring, both from the standpoint of attendance and in the program arranged.

The work of distributing the prizes in connection with the various contests being held during the conclave was begun today. Among those already given out is a brass bowl, which was awarded to Dover, N. H., club for the best appearance in the parade of clubs yesterday afternoon. Beatrice Matthews of Portsmouth, N. H., and Mrs. Philip Pottle of Lewiston won first prizes in the two obstacle golf contests of Tuesday.

And Mrs. Grace Hoyt of Amesbury, Mass., and Mrs. Prudence Spiers of Bangor won the second prize and consolation prize, respectively.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF STATE ORGANIZE

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Heads Appeal to New Voters

A new political organization of young voters was launched today under the name of the Republican Associates of Massachusetts, headed by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the late Senator, with the purpose of enlisting the active interest of the younger element of the party throughout the State in the closing weeks of the campaign. Headquarters were opened in Room 706 at 11 Beacon Street, Boston, adjoining the offices of the Republican state committee. Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.; Nahant; secretary, Justin N. Kirk, Newton; executive committee, Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield; Edgar Crosby, Taunton; George D. Flynn Jr., Fall River; James Jackson Jr., Westwood; Harry L. Koss, Roxbury; George C. Lee Jr., Boston; George Owen Jr., Milton; John H. Sherburne Jr., Milton, and James P. Whitall, Worcester.

One of the first aims of the organization is, in making an appeal to young men who have just become of voting age, to be sure to get their names on the voting lists before the time for registration expires, so that they may not lose the opportunity to vote at the state election, Nov. 2.

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His work will consist largely in putting to practical application the recommendations of the Kemmerer mission, recently returned to this country after an investigation of Polish financial conditions. Governor Harding has had previous experience with the rehabilitation of foreign finances, having established the basis for the present financial system in Cuba.

Seamanship class graduates were: William A. Bradford Jr. of Saugus, in the seamanship class, and to Mr. Queen in the engineering class, respectively. The graduates were presented to each graduate by the Massachusetts Bible Society.

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CAPTAIN DOLLAR POINTS WAY TO DEVELOP FOREIGN TRADE

Hard Work and Competition Will Pave the Way, Says Head of World Girdling Service—Calls United States Backward in This Respect

Hard work and competition will develop foreign trade, said Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the steamship line of that name, whose round-the-world service includes Boston as a port of call, before he sailed on the President Hayes, for New York, from whence he will journey to San Francisco by rail. He is making his fourth trip around the world, and is decidedly optimistic of the future expansion of trade relations between this country and the Orient, particularly China.

"The world is progressing rapidly and we must keep up with the procession," said Captain Dollar. The great indifference of the people of the United States, particularly in the middle West, to foreign trade, is the big problem to be solved, he continued. "We can not keep out of the world's affairs. Every one is interested in foreign trade, either directly or indirectly, though many people, including some members of the United States Congress, think we don't need foreign trade."

"Some feel that it is like swapping jackknives, that is, taking goods from one part of the country and bringing back goods from another. But foreign trade is vastly different. For goods shipped out of this country, we bring back raw materials for the manufacture of our own products or else the gold equivalent of the merchandise taken out. Four preferences are interested in the foreign trade: Producers, merchants, bankers, and shipowners."

Growth of Coconut Trade

Captain Dollar was reminiscent of his previous experiences in building up a successful American flag fleet. He told how he had once sought out a cargo of Philippine Island coconuts for transporting to the west coast of the United States, the first one thus carried. "Today it is a big industry and last year \$22,000,000 worth of coconuts were exported from the Philippine Islands to the west coast of this country."

Regarding the growing of rubber on a big scale in the Philippines, backed by American capital and intended to make the automobile and other rubber consuming industries independent of other nations in that respect, Captain Dollar said that, despite agitation in favor of such development, there is a Philippine law which prohibits large land holdings. The Philippines are afraid of a monopoly, he said. Extensive acreage is needed for successful rubber plantation operation, and this land cannot be secured just now, he continued.

"This does not mean that the land is not there, for there is any amount of vacant areas that could be devoted to the purpose, but the laws are in the way. Some attempts have been made to change them, but to date have not been successful."

Main Thing Is to Start

Advice of Captain Dollar to Boston commercial and industrial interests was "to start little things and the big things will come along making commerce grow." Referring to the growth of commerce in China, Captain Dollar said that in 1882 there were 30 American merchants in all China. A few months ago, there were 330 members

of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai alone, and membership in that body hinges upon American citizenship and the applicant being a merchant. This shows the big development in China despite the unrest. What is needed in China today is a Roosevelt or a Mussolini, he said. "Yet business in China is increasing. Shanghai has jumped into second place among the cities of the world in point of entrances and clearances of vessels."

Regarding the recent agitation in shipping circles over the attempt of the Dollar interests to buy Shipping Board tonnage in the Pacific, Captain Dollar said that the sale was not consummated because of the "control of the Pacific Ocean that it would give him." However, the competition of two efficient Japanese steamship lines and several British lines precludes "control," he said.

THROGS GREET NEW WHITE WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

an obsolete type. The average spread of lights was 300 feet.

But there were spaces, such as from Boylston to Dundas Street, 650 feet in length, where there were no lights; from Dundas to Falmouth, 750 feet, and Boylston to Norway Street, 900 feet, where there was only one light respectively. From Huntingdon to Cambridge, over 1000 feet, there were only two lights. Only the theaters, restaurants and night stores dispersed the gloom in the past.

Mayor Nichols called the new white way a tribute to the enterprise and foresight of the business men of the section in an address from the balcony of Loew's State Theater while his daughter, Marjorie, stood at his side. If it had not been for their endeavor the district would still be dark, he said, as it had been for the past 20 years. He praised the civic pride of the improvement association in closing his speech.

A change in the schedule of events was occasioned by Marjorie's fondness for the big brass band. It was planned to have the Mayor's daughter turn the switch over at the Scotia Street sub-station which would flood the avenue with light, but Miss Cecilia, assistant treasurer of the improvement association substituted for the Mayor's daughter at the appointed hour.

At a banquet in Horticultural Hall which followed the open-air celebration, L. J. Gibbs, assistant treasurer of the improvement association, touched on the historic background of Massachusetts Avenue as far back as 1865, when it extended only from Harrison to Columbus Avenue, and was divided into three portions known as Chester Park, Chester Square and West Chester Park. That was 20 years before the development of Back Bay.

"Massachusetts Avenue today is a remarkable development," said Mr. Gibbs. "It combines some of the most unusual features in the city's growth. As an avenue, it is an industrial thoroughfare. It is a merchandising center, a social meeting place, an aesthetic and spiritual headquarters. It is business, industry, and a chandising activity. Its financial relations are established on a remarkably high plane through its banking institutions. It has its factories, its storerooms, its home of the great Symphony Orchestra, its exhibition place for fruits and flowers, life strength and the beauty of the land. It has its great church establishments with a world-wide contact and spiritual development unequalled."

More than 500 persons attended the banquet, at which City Councilor Dr. Seth Ames, Charles L. Egan, president of the Edison Company; Charles G. Keene, president of the City Council, and Albert A. Sutherland, president, besides the Mayor and Mr. Gibbs, Joseph H. Brennan, president of the Improvement Association, presided, and Edward E. Ginnburg, vice-president, acted as toastmaster. Guests included: William J. Foley, the Democratic nominee for district attorney; Joseph F. O'Connell, Essex County clerk; T. J. Kelly, chairman of the Board of Assessors; Fred E. Bolton, secretary of the board, and James H. Phelan, deputy assessor.

Every evening for the balance of the week there will be an open-air concert in some part of the avenue; all the streets will know one, until the public is cordially invited to participate. Almost every building from Harvard Bridge to Columbus Avenue has been suitably decorated for the surprising to see the windshields of American motorists in the near future built of this material.

Bouncing Rocks Off Windshields May Soon Become a Safe Pastime

Application of a new type of glass—recently put on the market and known as "splinterless glass"—because of its resistance to shattering under strenuous conditions—automobile windshields is a development expected soon in automotive construction.

In the manufacturing process a thin sheet of transparent celluloid material is put into a large flat dish, shaped somewhat like a photographic plate. Over this mixture is poured a solution which has the effect of softening it and making it swell slightly. After being immersed about a minute, the sheet is placed between two specially clamped plates of thin glass of any required size.

This so-called "sandwich" then goes under a hydraulic press in which a pressure of around 800 pounds per square inch and a temperature of around 100 degrees are maintained for three minutes. The finished article then comes out of the press free from bubbles or streaks of any kind.

Ten finished glass has a slightly greenish tint, which is in no way objectionable. It is about the same depth as the glass used in spectacles and shows absolutely no distortion. Violent assaults with a hammer are said to make no impression whatsoever on this glass. Tests conducted under Government supervision have proved that the most severe tropical conditions cannot cause discoloration or deterioration.

During the war period large quantities of glass manufactured under these same basic patents were used for making eyepieces for gas-masks, goggles and other implements. It has also been used successfully for diving equipment, gauge glasses and delicate instruments where accuracy is necessary.

Up to the present time it has not been found commercially valuable for use in motor vehicles on account of the cost, but speeding up the process has brought down the cost so low that today it can be bought for more than one-third less than ordinary glass, so that it will not be surprising to see the windshields of American motorists in the near future built of this material.

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(Continued from Page 1)

an obsolete type. The average spread of lights was 300 feet.

But there were spaces, such as from Boylston to Dundas Street, 650 feet in length, where there were no lights; from Dundas to Falmouth, 750 feet, and Boylston to Norway Street, 900 feet, where there was only one light respectively. From Huntingdon to Cambridge, over 1000 feet, there were only two lights. Only the theaters, restaurants and night stores dispersed the gloom in the past.

Mayor Nichols called the new white way a tribute to the enterprise and foresight of the business men of the section in an address from the balcony of Loew's State Theater while his daughter, Marjorie, stood at his side. If it had not been for their endeavor the district would still be dark, he said, as it had been for the past 20 years. He praised the civic pride of the improvement association in closing his speech.

A change in the schedule of events was occasioned by Marjorie's fondness for the big brass band. It was planned to have the Mayor's daughter turn the switch over at the Scotia Street sub-station which would flood the avenue with light, but Miss Cecilia, assistant treasurer of the improvement association substituted for the Mayor's daughter at the appointed hour.

At a banquet in Horticultural Hall which followed the open-air celebration, L. J. Gibbs, assistant treasurer of the improvement association, touched on the historic background of Massachusetts Avenue as far back as 1865, when it extended only from Harrison to Columbus Avenue, and was divided into three portions known as Chester Park, Chester Square and West Chester Park. That was 20 years before the development of Back Bay.

"Massachusetts Avenue today is a remarkable development," said Mr. Gibbs. "It combines some of the most unusual features in the city's growth. As an avenue, it is an industrial thoroughfare. It is a merchandising center, a social meeting place, an aesthetic and spiritual headquarters. It is business, industry, and a chandising activity. Its financial relations are established on a remarkably high plane through its banking institutions. It has its factories, its storerooms, its home of the great Symphony Orchestra, its exhibition place for fruits and flowers, life strength and the beauty of the land. It has its great church establishments with a world-wide contact and spiritual development unequalled."

More than 500 persons attended the banquet, at which City Councilor Dr. Seth Ames, Charles L. Egan, president of the Edison Company; Charles G. Keene, president of the City Council, and Albert A. Sutherland, president, besides the Mayor and Mr. Gibbs, Joseph H. Brennan, president of the Improvement Association, presided, and Edward E. Ginnburg, vice-president, acted as toastmaster. Guests included: William J. Foley, the Democratic nominee for district attorney; Joseph F. O'Connell, Essex County clerk; T. J. Kelly, chairman of the Board of Assessors; Fred E. Bolton, secretary of the board, and James H. Phelan, deputy assessor.

Every evening for the balance of the week there will be an open-air concert in some part of the avenue; all the streets will know one, until the public is cordially invited to participate. Almost every building from Harvard Bridge to Columbus Avenue has been suitably decorated for the surprising to see the windshields of American motorists in the near future built of this material.

BANKERS FAVOR McFADDEN BILL
WITHOUT HULL AMENDMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

calculated to retire the half represented by domestic borrowings in 24 years, and with the then expectation that foreign loans would be promptly paid, directed that repayments of their indebtedness by foreign nations should go to retire bonds, and thus meet the other half of the debt within the 24 years.

"The sinking fund is not restricted to \$10,000,000 of the debt, and so if foreign repayments are not made, or are not made in full, the entire war debt will ultimately be extinguished from the sinking fund, although at a period much later than the 24 years originally contemplated."

"If we retire a debt of \$25,000,000,000 uniformly over a 25-year term, and pay an average rate of interest of 4 1/2 per cent, the total interest cost will be \$16,000,000,000."

Dollar's Shifting Value
"If the term is made 30 years, more than \$3,000,000,000 is added to the total interest. If 62 years is taken, as some persons have urged, total interest would be \$46,272,000,000, or nearly twice the original principal. So a 25-year program will cost the American taxpayer a total of \$41,000,000,000 and a 62-year program \$71,000,000,000."

"The real value of the dollar does not remain constant. If we take our Civil War experiences and use as a base the dollar of 1860, we borrowed a 54-cent dollar and we paid in an 85-cent dollar. We repaid three dollars for every two we borrowed. Referring to our present debt and using as a base the dollar of 1913, we borrowed a 51-cent dollar and we paid back to date on weighted average a 56-cent dollar."

"Today the dollar is worth about 66 cents. Paying in the early days of the seven-year period instead of waiting until 1926 saved the Treasury \$600,000,000. If the appreciation of the dollar continues, and such has been fiscal history after other great wars, then the longer we postpone payment the more in real value we will have to pay."

Says Tax Reduction Adequate

He denied that debt reduction had taken place at the expense of adequate tax reduction, saying: "It has been the experience of the Treasury that reduction of the individual income tax stimulates the creation of taxable income and also increases the general prosperity of the country, so that, within certain limits it appears to be true that a decrease in rate of tax makes no decrease in the amount of tax received by the Government."

"This variable of changing income subject to tax makes difficult the ascertainment of the exact amount of taxes saved to the people by a particular reduction in rates. If, however, we take the rates actually collected under the old law for the last year it was in effect and compare it with the revenue which would have been collected under the new and lower rate of tax had they been in effect in that year, a fair idea of the reduction can be had."

"On this basis, the 1921 Revenue Act reduced taxation \$463,000,000 a year, the 1924 act \$519,000,000, and 1926 act \$422,000,000, or a total of \$1,404,000,000 a year. If we go back, however, to the peak of our internal revenue collection, we find that the Treasury collected \$2,500,000,000 less in 1926 than it did in 1920."

Comparison of Returns

"If the 1920 return from internal revenue taxes had been maintained for the succeeding six years to date, the American taxpayer would have given his Government nearly \$14,000,000,000 of additional taxes. Compare this with \$4,000,000,000 of decrease in debt. It has been the policy of the Treasury to recommend a balance between debt reduction and tax

reduction. On these figures it will not be said that the balance is in favor of debt reduction."

The association's economic educational fund has gone to a total of \$392,405.28 of the \$500,000 to be raised by Jan. 1, the Hawaiian Islands topping the list of state contributions by subscribing 127 per cent of its quota. Other states which have exceeded their quota are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico and Virginia.

Depositors' accounts should be made self-supporting either through payment to the bank for service rendered or a reduction in the amount of interest paid by the bank to cover that portion of the account which the federal reserve system requires the bank to hold for demand, said R. S. Hawes of St. Louis, Mo., to the clearing house section.

He called attention to the fact that while commercial paper and bond yield rates have been declining that interest on bank deposits has been mounting until today it consumes over one-third of every dollar of bank income.

It is the duty of bankers to check the people of the United States in their unwise use of the abundant credit now available, said Alex Dan-



Photograph by Walton Studio, Oklahoma City, Okla.
EUGENE P. GURN
President of State Secretaries Section of Bankers' Association.

bar, president of the section. Partial payments may be properly used for buying and furnishing homes and mechanical devices which pay their way, he said, adding: "But I can only see trouble ahead if the increasing tide of credit extension is not definitely checked against the purchase of luxuries."

School savings are constantly increasing, but bankers and educators need to watch to see that the experience gives children not merely a knowledge of banking practices but a will to thrift through training in the value and use of money, said W. E. A. Bigg, deputy manager of the association, in addressing the savings bank division.

School Savings Are Mounting
Mr. Bigg said: "New high totals in school savings for all time mark the report as of June 30, 1926, covering the continental United States. The

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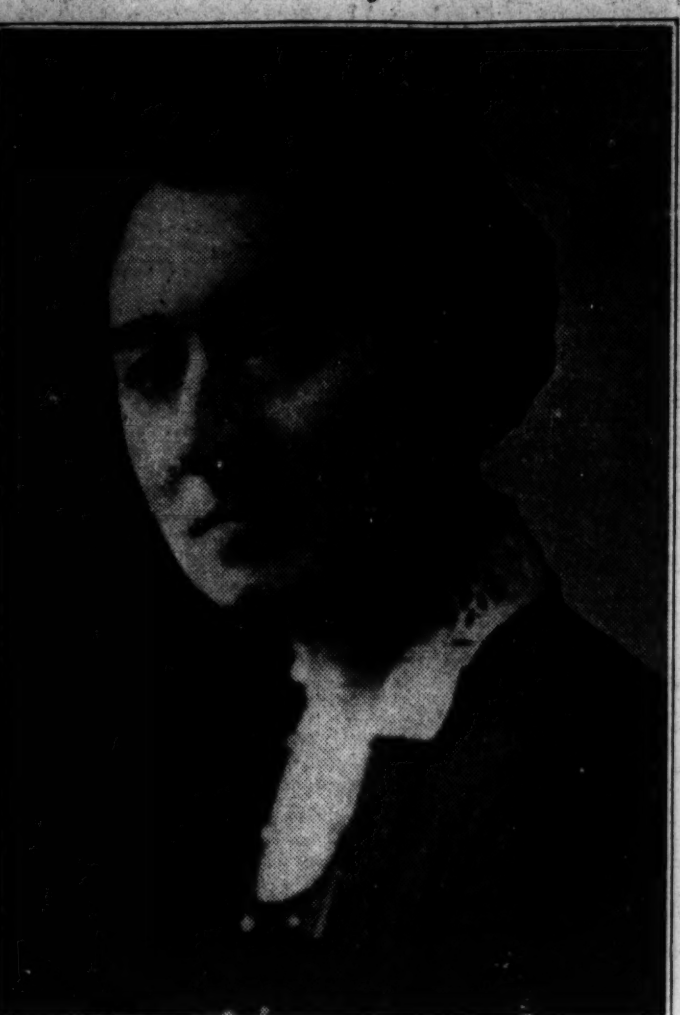
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Miss Reid, who is connected with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, has been Vice-President of the Association.

OUTLINES GOALS
OF BANK WOMEN

Miss Reid, New President, Called From Art Career to That of Finance

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 6.—The Association of Bank Women has as its ulterior motive to foster a woman official on the American Bankers' Association, nor does it desire to become a separate woman's division within the American Bankers' Association, declared its new president, Miss Jean Arnot Reid.

In the words of Miss Reid: "Our one aim is to help the bank women

who have gone to the top of little ladders, and the woman who have not gone up so far, but who are on bigger ladders. The first group are the women in small towns.

"The second are women in less responsible positions in the large metropolitan banks. To co-ordinate the experiences of the two groups in such a way that both will be benefited, new women coming into the work will win confidence, and the public will gain a more liberal attitude toward women in the profession is the work of the organization of bank women."

Helped Form Association

As one of the five women who founded the Association of Bank Women and for several years its national vice-president, Miss Reid had wide experience with national opportunities for women in the service, as well as in her own work as work manager of the women's department of the Fifty-seventh Street

office, Bankers' Trust Company, New York City.

Miss Reid came into the banking business by way of the front door, so to speak, as have many women who have been selected particularly in the East, to start women's divisions within banks, but she had the vision to see that the way to the top led by the back stairs and so today she says proudly, "I am glad to have worked through every department of the organization."

Position Came Unsolicited

When she was sent for by the Bankers' Trust Company this successful painter of portraits and miniatures was just back from overseas war work. So little did she realize the purpose of the conference with the bankers that she kept changing the subject until she was told that she had been selected for women's work within the bank and then she solemnly assured the men that they had made a great mistake and that she knew nothing about banking.

The way in which she went about gathering information in the bank and attending evening classes of the American Institute of Banking is perhaps one of the reasons why she says now that the greatest drawback for women entering the profession is their lack of background but that this is something they can acquire by conscientious application.

The big requirements she thinks are "to be sympathetic, not pitying, but equipped with an understanding desire to work with the people around you, the women who come to you with questions and the men in the departments with whom you must get in touch in order to answer these questions intelligently. Teamwork, painstaking service, common sense are indispensable qualities. The woman who wants to succeed in a bank must like women," says Miss Reid, "and she must want to have other people understand the things she understands."

SUMMER WHITE HOUSE
FOR WEST ADVOCATED

FORT DODGE, Ia. (AP)—A bill proposing that the Government establish a summer White House somewhere west of the Mississippi River, to permit the President to "come into closer contact with Western sentiment," is to be introduced when Congress convenes. L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative from the Tenth Iowa District, a leader in the farm relief movement, will sponsor the bill.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Towers that tip the heights of Chicago's tallest buildings are yielding returns not only in advertising value but in actual dollars and cents. Receipts from admissions charged by three of these towers are estimated at something like \$50,000 a year. But if the price seems high, consider the altitude! The combined heights of the three views come to 93 stories.

The Tribune Tower, oldest of the modern observatories, has had an annual average of 55,000 to 90,000 visitors for each of the five years it has been open, the management reports.

The Tribune Tower, just across the way, recorded 82,318 paid admissions the first year it was open, a number which brought in about \$20,000 in gate receipts. The Straus Tower, figuring its admissions for a year and a half, found they totaled about \$14,000.

Merchandising Aerial Views

Merchandising aerial views is becoming virtually a competitive business. Each tower has some peculiar advantage. The Morrison Hotel, with an observation point 44 stories above the "loop," charges no admission but offers its view chiefly as a privilege for guests.

The Sherman Hotel capitalizes its outlook by reserving it for distinguished guests who occupy the colonial house that perches on its twenty-third story. The Jeweler's Building, just being finished, has an

unsurpassed vista of lake and river and city, but proposes to retain it for the pleasure of its tenants.

The top of its dome, 40 stories above the pavement, is to be a lounge room for the jewelers. The lower part of the aerial cupola, according to tentative plans, is to be a grill room for the tenants.

Vistas of Lake Shore Line
Towers used for observation are equipped with telescopes. Each offers a sweeping vista of Lake Michigan's changing shore line, being transformed by the city's plan for extension and beautification.

The attendant in one tower, finding that most of the visitors are out-of-town people, gives advice to tourists, first pointing out places of interest easily glimpsed from this lofty vantage point, then outlining tours for as many days as the visitor cares to spend in seeing the city. The special attraction of another tower is a restaurant. Food is sent up 33 stories from the kitchen of the main restaurant in the basement.

The present generation of skyscraper observatories are the descendants of the old Masonic Temple, whose twenty-fourth story panorama amazed World's Fair visitors in '93. This early skyscraper set the precedent of charging admission for a bird's-eye view of the city.

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Q In the heart of the Back Bay's most exclusive section, the location of The Myles Standish is central in every sense of the word. The Kenmore entrance of the Subway is within a minute's walk, and a large garage, while completely hidden from view, is equally convenient and of moderate tariff. The business section of Boston is about twenty minutes' walk along Beacon Street. Theatres and cultural centers are within as easy reach.

Q Whether you desire a small apartment or a large one, furnished or unfurnished, you will find just what you want, here at The Myles Standish, and at a rent you can afford to pay.

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Pay-As-You-Go Plan Used By States of Central West

Several Now Decreasing Present Bonded Indebtedness—Others Shy at New Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—While recent Department of Commerce figures show a majority of states living beyond their incomes, several states in the central west are making concerted efforts to reduce their bonded indebtedness, in some instances backed by a strong public sentiment against the promiscuous issuance of bonds.

A new low figure was set in Oklahoma's state bonded indebtedness when it was announced that bonds outstanding have been reduced to \$2,762,000. A. S. J. Shaw, state treasurer, declares Oklahoma is now on a cash basis, with enough money in the treasury to pay off the entire bonded debt. Not all the bonds are subject to call, however, and meanwhile the cash is drawing more interest than that charged on outstanding bonds. Income from state departments furnished \$300,000 more than needed to run the state government last year.

Reductions of \$2,500,000 in outstanding bonds and certificates of indebtedness have been made by Minnesota during the past two years, according to Ray P. Chase, state auditor.

Theodore Christianson, Governor, declares the object of the administration is "a bondless and taxless State—taxless so far as a direct levy for revenue fund purposes is concerned."

Soldiers' Bonus in Iowa
Some \$19,000,000 in soldiers' bonus bonds still outstanding represents all of Iowa's bonded indebtedness. The state's policy is involved in the fall political campaign, in a campaign to further a \$100,000,000 bond issue for highway purposes. There has been recent refusal to authorize bonds for further consolidation of rural schools, of which there are about 400.

Tennessee in the last three years has reduced its state bonded indebtedness by \$2,249,000, that now outstanding totaling \$14,572,000, according to Frank S. Hall, commissioner of finance and taxation. He says the Government is on a pay-as-you-go basis. Popular sentiment against further bonded issues was shown in the last legislature and in the defeating of many projected municipal issues.

Michigan is making definite provision for the retirement of its bonds, consisting of \$50,000,000 for highways, \$2,500,000 war loan and \$30,000,000 soldier bonus bonds. There have been no other calls for state bonds in recent years. Some Michigan cities are reported increasingly averse to bonding.

Montana has, in the past two years, reduced its outstanding warrant indebtedness from \$4,653,530 to \$3,519,932. An increase in the bonded indebtedness in this period was due to sales of bonds for a greater University of Montana voted for in 1920, and state capital improvement.

States Are Reducing
Wyoming's bonded indebtedness, amounting to \$1,927,000 at the end of the last fiscal year, is being reduced systematically and rapidly.

New Mexico has decreased its bonded indebtedness \$773,000 in the past four years in spite of \$1,109,000 in 1923-24, since when there have been no further issues. Increasing population, however, has resulted in greatly increased municipal indebtedness in the past five years, says W. E. Carron, Assistant State Treasurer.

Among the few states which have no bonded indebtedness are Kentucky, Wisconsin and Nebraska. The state's policy again comes before the Kentucky voters in November when a ballot will be taken on a proposed \$4,000,000 issue for refunding the floating debt and \$5,000,000 for rehabilitation and improvement of state penal and charitable institutions.

North Dakota has no outstanding bonds for general expenses, but has issues for Bank of North Dakota, state mill and elevator and the rural credits project for which adequate retirement funds are being provided annually.

The only bonds in Kansas are \$29,500,000 for soldiers' bonus.

The Library

Library Conditions in China

By JOHN C. B. KWEI

Curator, Chinese Collection, Columbia University

EDUCATION in China can be traced back to the remote past, but the new era in Chinese education only began in 1905, with the edict abolishing the ancient system of examinations. From 1905 to 1912, several edicts were issued from the throne, a number of sets of regulations were promulgated by the Ministry of Education, and important educational conferences were held; all of those acts resulted in modifications of the educational system in the direction of a democratic government. This was a marvelous beginning, for thousands of new schools were established, significant surveys were made, provincial libraries were started, and the people were generally stirred with enthusiasm for this wide educational awakening.

In view of the above facts, it could be said that the modern library movement in China was initiated by the government in 1905. Today one may visit some of the Chinese provincial capitals and may find the provincial libraries which have been organized before the Republic. Many valuable books and documents are deposited here and command esteem and respect of serious students and scholars. In fact, these libraries are famous for collection, but they lack in proper modern management. They have the desire to serve, but they do not know how. On May 16, 1910, a year before the Chinese Revolution, the Boone Library was formally opened, with the idea of improving Chinese library management. As we go along, we shall see more about it.

In addition to the provincial libraries, there are three other kinds of libraries, excluding private collections. First of all, there are the University and College Libraries, where one may find books, Chinese and foreign, religious and scientific, social and political. The collection ranges from several thousand to 50,000 books. The library of the Peking National University leads the group, and is the repository of one book in the form of a gift to China. Another university library takes special pride in the way of obtaining its building. Through the efforts of Dr. P. W. Kuo, ex-Chinese Consul in New York, \$500,000 to the South-Eastern University Library, in memory of his father.

Club and Society Libraries
The other type of libraries is the society libraries. Returned students from America and Europe, and men of research, wish to keep abreast of the time, and in order to do this effectively and profitably, society

libraries have been formed. In Peking, the most noted one is the Chinese Political and Social Science Club Library, established and financed by the returned students. Some of the leading supporters are Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Wellington Ku, and many others. The scope of the library is defined by its name, but serves its patrons well. It is very nicely situated, and has a collection of about 5,000 books. In Shanghai, there is the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society of the North China Branch, and in Hankow stands the Hankow Club Library. All these libraries confine their usage to members and are similar to the American subscription libraries of 50 or 60 years ago.

Next we come to the special libraries. It is sufficient to give a typical example of this kind, as to its formation and organization. Inside the Imperial City, Peking, there is the Sun-po Library, which is a memorial to General Tsai Sung-po, a hero and patriot. Twelve years ago, when the Republic was in its infancy, a president with the ambition of becoming an emperor made the people greatly disappointed and discouraged. But there came Gen. Tsai Sung-po who with a handful of men revolted, and a means of perpetuating this name various suggestions were mentioned. A bronze statue was not omitted. But there was a better hint which could be found in the Farewell Address of George Washington. Washington said, "In proportion as the government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that the public opinion be first enlightened." Thus this library, so conceived and so dedicated, has been established.

Trained Librarians Needed
The above four types of libraries have not so far accomplished their best work. It may be due to financial difficulty, it may be due to political conditions, it may be due to location and many other causes, but the need of trained librarians is the most important of all. Realizing China's urgent need for better-trained librarians, in 1920 a group of educators started in the Boone University (now Central China University), Wuchang, the Boone Library School, which is the first of its kind throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Republic. The fundamental aim of this school is to assist the interest of promising young men in this new profession, and to train them in such a way as to bring efficient service to the library field in the whole country.

Miss Joseph Elizabeth Wood, a woman of wisdom, insight and ability, is the founder of the school, which is one of the several departments in the School of Arts of the Central China University, and the courses in the library science cover two years—from the sophomore to the senior class. At the completion of this course, the graduates receive a Bachelor of Arts degree and a library school certificate. During the past six years, 29 students have graduated, and nearly all of them are holding important positions in the different libraries. The successful result of these young men are a source of pride and gratification to the school. At present, 20 more students are under training, and there are also some scholarships given by the Sino-American Boxer Indemnity Fund Committee, which is composed of five Americans and 10 Chinese. Leading educators and noted librarians have been requested to serve on a board of counselors for the school, to help to promote it, and to direct it in its development in such a way as to contribute to the whole library movement in China.

Besides the Boone Library School, there are short summer courses on library science, conducted by various universities and given by Chinese returned students of library science.

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In the Lighter Vein

SENSE OF VALUE
The teacher had been telling the children about the various human faculties for hearing, seeing, etc., and how they frequently testified erroneously. Having finished, she asked the class, "Now, what are the five senses for?" Little Marilyn, aged six, replied: "To buy the ice cream cone with."

TRUE TO TYPE
A dramatic critic, on being presented to a glorious new diva, could only murmur, "Words fail me."

REASONABLE
Purchaser: "What is the charge for the station?"
Garage-man: "One and one-half volts."

REASONABLE
Purchaser: "Well, how much is that in American money?"
Ink-Slinger: "I don't know."

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Policeman: "Not are yer standin' ere for?"
Loafer: "Nuffink."
Policeman: "Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, 'ow would the rest get past?"—*Montreal Daily Star.*

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An Increasing Appreciation of the Achievements of John Wesley

Missionary Journey of 250,000 Miles and 40,000 Sermons Part of His Distinguished Record

Special Correspondence

THE reviews and appreciations of the life and work of John Wesley that have been made in connection with the celebrations in England show that the estimate of his influence has heightened as time has passed.

The fifteenth child of his parents, John Wesley was born at Epworth Rectory, Lincolnshire, on June 17 (O.S.), 1703. He spent six years at Charterhouse School, London, and went to Oxford with a scholarship of £40. The scheme of study which he drew up when he was 19, with a timetable for each day of the week, appears in his earliest diary. At 23 he became curate to his father at Epworth.

On March 17, 1726, he was elected a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, a position he held for 26 years. The present rector of the college confessed at the unveiling—exactly 200 years after that date—of a bust presented to the college by English Methodists that "they had long felt it was a reproach that the greatest man whose name stood on their roll of graduates had been without a visible memorial" at Oxford. The bust is a reproduction in bronze of the contemporary marble original in the National Portrait Gallery, London, which is reputed to have been made by Roubiliac. It has been erected in the window of the room Wesley used when he was a fellow, overlooking the quadrangle.

Early to Rise

Always Wesley lived the strenuous life. When a young man he rose at 4 a. m., lived on £23 a year, and gave away the remainder of his income. Wesley preached his first sermon on Oct. 16, 1725, in the parish church of St. James, in the village of South Leigh, 10 miles from Oxford. The oak-carved pulpit he occupied still stands there. The faded yellow parchment of the sermon is still in existence; it is in the possession of Russell Colman of Norwich.

Ten years later, with his brother Charles, he left England for Georgia. John went from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as a missionary to the Indians, but the mission was found to be impracticable. He ministered to a congregation at Savannah. In April, 1735, he formed a society of 50 or 40 of the more serious members of his congregation, and held Sunday afternoon meetings in the parsonage. He afterward described these little companies as "the first rudiments of the Methodist societies." In Georgia, too, was laid the foundation of his future work as the father of Methodist hymnody. "I, who went to America to convert others," he wrote in his diary, "was never myself converted to God." Some months after his return to England (May 24, 1735) he went to a little meeting of a "religious society" in Aldersgate Street, in the City of London, and there underwent a spiritual quickening which he called "conversion" and which shaped the whole of his subsequent life. On Whit Monday (May 24) a memorial record for this event, and a similar experience which his brother Charles underwent in Little Britain near by, was unveiled on the outside of St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, which is midway between the two houses where they occurred.

As a Man

Walter Runciman, F. speaking at the Oxford ceremony, thus described Wesley at this time: "As a man he stood erect, a man with intense human qualities, and many human frailties, yet with a profound and fearless grasp of Christian faith— austere, ascetic, warm-hearted, clear-headed, the author and organizer of a great religious and ecclesiastical movement which still continues to gather an ever-increasing volume of strength. A fine scholar in his day, he relied not on scholarship, but on the divine inspiration which made him great—by which alone he was qualified to take his place among the princes of the Christian church."

On the same occasion Dr. J. H. Ritsen—the first Oxford graduate to become president of the Wesleyan conference since John Wesley himself—upon whom, a few weeks before the unveiling ceremony, the university conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity—said of Wesley: "No man was more loyal to the Christian church."

John M. Tatum

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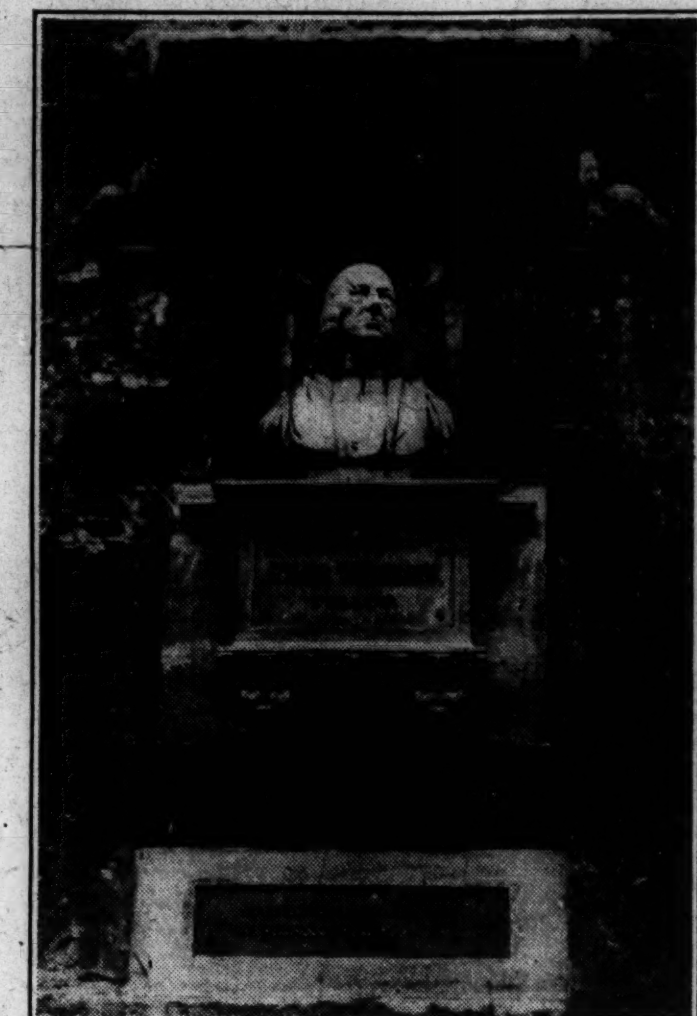
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Bust of John Wesley at Lincoln College, Oxford, Presented by English Methodists.

to constituted authority. In early life he scrupulously adhered to the prescribed forms of the church, and refused to deviate a hair's-breadth from its traditional observance. It was for this reason that he and the group around him at Oxford were called Methodists. It was a nickname given to them because of the methodical manner in which they practiced religion.

Shut out for the most part from the pulpits of the Established Church of England, of which he was a devoted son, Wesley took to preaching in the open air, claiming the world as his parish. In his evangelistic journeys he traveled, usually on horseback, about 5000 miles a year and preached 15 sermons a week. It is estimated that in all he covered 250,000 miles and delivered at least 40,000 sermons. By the circulation of religious literature he stimulated throughout the country a taste for good reading, and the profits on the sale of his cheap books enabled him to distribute £1400 a year. He also did much to promote social reform.

He preached his last sermon at Leatherhead, Surrey, on Feb. 23, 1791, and the last letter he wrote was one to Wilberforce urging him to carry on his crusade against the slave trade.

Campaigning With Vans

In 1768 the twenty-sixth annual British Wesleyan Conference sent two missionaries, Richard Boardman and Joseph Pelmoor, to America, and in October of that year a Methodist chapel was opened in New York. Three years later Francis Asbury, "the Wesley of America," crossed the Atlantic. Thus was started the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, which in numbers has far outstripped the parent body. The first American conference was held in 1783 and consisted of 10 preachers,



Just of the Better Grade

PONY

For Sport

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all of whom were born in England or Ireland.

Today in Britain the Methodists are the largest and most vigorous of the free churches. For instance: On April 22, 1926, a daylight cinema motor van was dedicated at Wesley's Chapel, City Road, prior to starting on an evangelistic campaign throughout the country, accompanied by another van from which music and speech will be amplified by means of a stentophone.

With the substantial help of American friends, Wesley's Chapel, with the adjoining house in which the evangelist lived for the last 11 years of his life, has been renovated and an endowment fund started. The one hundred eighty-seventh anniversary of the founding by Wesley on Kennington Common of the Lambeth Mission, which is still active, was celebrated in March.

One of the stained-glass windows in the famous Chapter House of Lincoln Cathedral represents Wesley visiting the cathedral and being conducted over it by the dean.

VOTERS UNITING FOR WRIGHT ACT

California Drys Mobilizing to Defeat Repeal of Enforcement Law

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Vote "No" on Initiative Measure No. 9 is the campaign appeal of the California drys to combat the wet offensive, intent on repealing the Wright Prohibition Act of this State. Vigorous effort is being made to arouse interest of a great bloc of dry voters who believe that "prohibition is here to stay," but think that nothing further is required to secure, for all time, the national prohibition law.

The initiative is sponsored by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, of which Matt I. Sullivan, San Francisco attorney, is a vice-president. California is one of several states selected for a well-organized assault against state prohibition legislation, say the drys. The association explains the November vote on Initiative Measure No. 9 as a referendum on the Volstead Act, thereby dodging the issue.

The wets are proceeding quietly in northern California, mindful of the disastrous results which attended too much publicity in their Missouri offensive and which brought a sharp note of disapproval from James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, resulting in the association announcing "hand off" in the attack against the Missouri prohibition statute.

Similar to Missouri Law

The Missouri and California prohibition laws are similar. They recognize the requirements of the eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, pledging amendment or repeal of prohibition law in conformity with changes made in the federal statutes. Hence the repeal of the Wright law would in no way affect the federal law. It would simply make bootlegging operations easier.

In his argument for a "No" vote on the wet attack on the Wright Act, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University, says: "The Constitution of the United States requires each state to have an act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. The United States Supreme Court, interpreting the Eighteenth Amendment, said: 'The presumption must always be indulged that a state will observe and not defy the requirements of the National Constitution.' The Wright Act merely complies with this constitutional requirement as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

"The repeal of the Wright Act would make it next to impossible to meet the bootleg menace in this State. It would leave the enforcement of the law against bootleggers to the two federal courts and 75 federal enforcement officers and take away from California's 20,000 courts and officers the power to suppress bootlegging. The repeal of the Wright Act would leave California wide open to the bootleggers."

Revenue From Enforcement

"The repeal of the Wright Act would take away from California the fines now going into municipal and county treasuries. Fresno County has collected \$204,317 from prosecution of bootleggers; Humboldt County \$204,000; Imperial County \$40,000, and Santa Clara County \$100,263, the expense being nominal. Other counties have similar records.

"Respect for the Constitution of the United States is a moral obligation that rests on every state as well as on every citizen. This is fundamental in our national life. In adopting the Wright Act in 1923 the people of California voted to perform that obligation."

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ing the Wright Act in 1923 the people of California voted to perform that obligation."

"Repeal of the law would be an act of the people repudiating and dishonoring that obligation. It would be in fact an attempt at nullification. Therefore the proposed repeal of the Wright law is in no sense a referendum on the liquor question. The chief issue involved is respect for law."

Dry Forces Strengthened by Washington Primary

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6 (Special)—The result of the primary election in Washington forecasts a strengthening of the prohibition law in this State, according to B. N. Hicks, state representative of the Anti-Saloon League.

"A safe, workable majority of all nominees for the State Legislature, both Senate and House, is dry," he said. "All Republican nominees for Congress are dry. All Democratic nominees for Congress, except District No. 1, are dry."

Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator, was renominated by an overwhelming majority. He is a consistent dry, and has the unqualified support of all dry law agencies. A. Scott Bullitt, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, is regarded by every dry organization in this State as wet.

The dry vote for the State vote for Judge Griffith was about 42,000. The total Democratic vote for United States Senator in the primary, both wet and dry, did not exceed 9000. A conservative estimate of the total vote cast for all candidates of all parties in opposition to Senator Jones, according to Mr. Hicks, will not exceed 100,000.

However, all the dry-law supporters intend to relax no effort to administer an overwhelming defeat to Mr. Bullitt, because of the conviction that he stands for nullification.

The Anti-Saloon League, declared Mr. Hicks, has not solicited, nor requested a single vote for or against any candidate. They have simply given the people the facts concerning the attitude of candidates on the prohibition question and intend to continue doing so in the future.

PURE RIVERS SOCIETY TO PRESERVE INLAND WATERS OF BRITAIN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Pure Rivers Society to preserve cleanliness in the inland waters of England, Scotland and Wales has been formally organized at a meeting in London presided over by the Duke of Rutland, and with Bishop Welldon, the Marquess of Tavistock, Viscount Burnham, Lord Walsingham and Lord Marchamley as vice-presidents. The society plans to form a central and advisory body to unite all the smaller forces and give legal and expert advice as to the treatment of oil dyes and other waste products in order to prevent river and inshore water contamination.

Branches will be organized in each watershed to report to the local authorities any cases of violation, to maintain common law riparian rights, and agitate for effective legislation along the lines of the royal commission's recommendations.

It was shown at the meeting that when one industry contaminated a stream it not only affected the fish, but injured one of Britain's greatest industries—farming. All such violations, the speaker said, were done in defiance of the law.

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Sausage, per lb., 42c
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For better service, and in garments that have highest quality, style and fit. Newest patterns in 100 per cent wool fabrics.

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New York Special Correspondence

IT WAS during the Democratic convention here. One of those who had volunteered to sell monitors on the street at this time stood at his post, offering her papers to passers-by. A very young newsboy stood at his stall not far away, and in the intervals of plying his trade, he watched her. Finally, he came over to her.

"You don't know how to sell papers," he remarked, more in pity than contempt. "Gimme them."

And before she really knew what he had in mind, he had taken the papers from her and, flourishing one, began shouting, "Christian Science Monitor! Good news from all over the world!"—which was the slogan of the convention sellers, and which he had no doubt heard her timidly proclaiming.

In an amazingly short time he had disposed of the monitors, and, returning to her, put the change into her hand. "Now," he said, while she was debating how best to thank him, "you go over there and sell my papers for me—that is, as many as you can. I got to get some lunch."

Obviously, she took her place by his stall, but her methods as a saleswoman were far behind his, and she felt still in his debt when he returned.

"That's all right," he said, as she thanked him again. "You don't owe me nothin'. I got a kick out of yellin' that 'good news'."

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Makers of Abbotts Ice Cream and Abbottmair

PHILADELPHIA ATLANTIC CITY - WILDWOOD OCEAN CITY - PLEASANTVILLE

Affairs, is to be chairman of the new British Broadcasting Company on Jan. 1 of next year. The change-over, it is announced, will make little difference in the policy pursued, at any rate at present, as everything is in perfect working order. The only public criticism is due to the Government withholding nearly half the funds from licensees, which, say radio enthusiasts, should be spent on bettering programs.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVES IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

By Special Cable

SCARBOROUGH, Oct. 6.—Two thousand Conservative delegates have assembled at Scarborough for the annual party conference which Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, is to address. Main resolutions for discussion are for changes in the legislation affecting trade unions. Sir Arnold Griffith, for example, is to move for a law to declare all walkouts illegal, unless first sanctioned by a workers' secret ballot, also to penalize mass picketing and other trade union intimidation of workers and their families, and to require trade union accounts to be audited.

There is also a demand for a change in the present system whereby the trade unions levy funds from members belonging to political parties other than Labor, and to make the trade unions financially liable for their actions. Employers are divided, however, upon the practicability of these measures and especially as regards imposing a secret ballot.

NEW MEXICO CATTLE INDUSTRY REVIVING

SANTA FE, N. M. (Special Correspondence)—A notable "come-back" of the New Mexico cattle industry, after several years of drought, is indicated in the announcement that state grazing leases now run to 800,000 acres, according to E. B. Swope, State Land Commissioner.

At the same time, 10,000,000 acres have been leased for oil and gas, with a revenue to the State of \$1,031,459.

CRAIG'S CLEAN COAL

Now is the time to replenish that coal bin with our clean, high quality, oil weight, prompt and efficient service. Let us try your requirements before the Fall starts.

JOHN T. CRAIG & CO.
Wayne Junction, Germantown, Olney
Represented by J. P. STREHLER, 47 Montant St., Mt. Airy, Pa. Phone Ger. 5533.

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call

He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.

JUST PHONE POPLAR 5080

ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers

Office and Plant, 1908 S. 21st St. PHILADELPHIA

"An individual place giving individual attention."

We Solicit Your Business

ARDMORE NATIONAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY

ARDMORE - PENNSYLVANIA

Mitchell Fletcher Co.

New Importation Fancy Smyrna Figs

35c Pound

1628 Chestnut Street Market at 12th 5600 Germantown Avenue Philadelphia

Atlantic City, N. J.

Take the Magic Package on Your Picnic

Enjoy a delicious two-quart melon mold of

Abbottmair

ICE CREAM

NO ICE NO SALT NO TUB

The Magic Package keeps the ice cream cold and firm for 10 hours.

Order a day in advance from your Abbottmair dealer or phone Lombard 9400.

Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Inc.

Makers of Abbotts Ice Cream and Abbottmair

PHILADELPHIA ATLANTIC CITY - WILDWOOD OCEAN CITY - PLEASANTVILLE

ONE STATE PARK EVERY 100 MILES, MADE NEW GOAL

Slogan Winning Wide Favor, National Conference Told at Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 4 (Special)—The slogan "A State Park Every 100 Miles," is winning support in the United States, Miss Beatrice M. Ward, Washington, executive secretary of the National Conference on State Parks, told delegates at the second Ohio Valley Regional Conference here.

Kentucky's opportunities for the establishment of a state-wide park system, were described by Mrs. W. T. Lafferty of Lexington, Ky., state historian of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. The Blue and Gray State Park, one of the first four designated by the Legislature, Mrs. Lafferty said, is a reminder of Kentucky's gift to the Nation of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

Assistance of the National Conference on State Parks in efforts to preserve Cumberland Falls as a park intact from hydroelectric application was pledged by Miss Ward. Richard H. Lieber, director of the Indiana Conservation Department, deplored the "ruthless age of industry which leaves in its path a desolate countryside where forests stood, polluted streams and the waste of unmanageable floods."

Miss—How this word came to describe the rather crowded meal for soldiers is uncertain since its original use was to denote the groups of four into which feast guests were divided in olden days. Shakespeare has one of his characters in "Love's Labor's Lost" say, "I confess that you three fools lacked me, fool, to make up the mess," that is, four.

COUNTRY COATS for misses tweeds fur-cloth-lined warm-smart-79.75

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There is no richer, fresher milk than our "A" Milk

Supplee Ice Cream

"Notice the Flavor" Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN

MERCANTVILLE DARTY OCEAN CITY

ELIMINATION FUNDAMENTALS QUITE SIMPLE

Engineer Clearly Shows How Current Devices Operate

With all the space that has been given to B-eliminators in the press during the last year, there have been few if any articles which dealt with the why and wherefore of these devices in a simple way. In an effort to supply this need, we obtained the services of Maurice M. Osborne, an engineer who has that rare ability of describing a technical subject from a layman's point of view. As consulting engineer of the Tole, Dieckmann Company, who are supplying filter condensers for many of the leading eliminator manufacturers, he is particularly well qualified to handle this subject. Two more articles will follow on this subject.

By MAURICE M. OSBORNE

There are now in common use thousands of devices, both manufactured and home-made, for supplying B-battery current directly from the electric-light socket. These are known by a number of different names: B-eliminators, plate-supply units, socket-power devices, lamp socket B-battery substitutes, etc., all of which mean exactly the same thing. The operation of these devices is only imperfectly understood in a great many cases, and it is our intention to try to explain exactly what happens in a simple yet accurate way.

Except in a few limited areas in cities, where, owing to early installations, the lighting-current supply is still direct current, alternating current at 110 volts is available at the electric-light outlets. Unlike the current supplied from a storage battery or a B-battery which flows steadily in one direction when a connection is made—alternating current passes through rapid succession of alternations or changes in direction, hence its name. Figure 1 shows these two kinds of current in diagram form.

If we imagine an alternating-current dynamo in the power station starting up and supplying current to a line of wire, the voltage will, of course, be zero when it starts. Voltage is electrical pressure. The voltage will build up to the maximum, then will reduce to zero and pass through zero to a minus pressure, corresponding in effect to a suction pressure on a pipe line. When it has reached the greatest minus voltage, it then increases to zero and passing through zero repeats the cycle, or succession of changes in voltages. This succession of changes takes place with great rapidity, the usual rate being 60 cycles a second. The current reaches full plus and full minus voltage and returns to zero all within the space of one-sixtieth of one second. In some localities, 25 instead of 60 cycles is used and there are here and there other rates of alternation employed, but in general 60-cycle current is the rule.

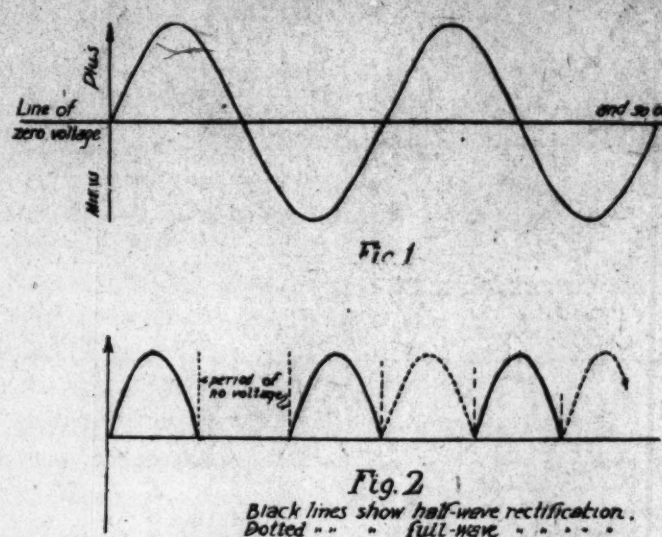
It would seem as though electric lamps, lighted by current which has zero voltage at the very beginning of a second, would tend to light and go out and produce a fluttering effect. In an incandescent lamp, the filament retains its heat throughout the cycle sufficiently to make very little difference in its brightness and, moreover, what is known as persistence of vision prevents our seeing any alternations as fast as 60 times a second. Persistence of vision is what turns a succession of still pictures shown on a silver screen into motion for us. The pictures are shown so rapidly, one after the other, that they blend in the eye.

Alternating current lighting an arc lamp actually does just the opposite. The arc is lighted by the current passing through zero, which is twice as often as the cycles repeat themselves. It is not possible to see this effect directly, because of the persistence of vision, but if you swing a cane or an umbrella rapidly around the head in the light of the arc lamp, lighted by A. C. or alternating current, you will see instead of a blur a succession of images of the stick, like the spokes of a wheel. The stick moves far enough between each alternation of current, so as to be separately visible in each new position as the light comes on. This is a simple way of telling whether A. C. or D. C. is supplied in some district of a city or town.

B Current D. C.

When we connect a dry B-battery to our radio set, we place a direct-current voltage on the plates of the tubes, and this flows in varying amounts, but always in the same direction in accordance with the variation of voltage on the grids of the same tube. This B-current supply must not only be direct current, but must be free from all disturbances except those caused by the grids, otherwise extraneous noises or hum will result. If alternating current is direct from the lamp socket it fed to the plates of the tubes, nothing would be heard in the set except a hum or musical note of 120 vibrations per second.

It is clear, therefore, that to make alternating current from a lamp socket available for B-battery supply, for radiocast reception, it must be turned into current going in one direction only (that is to say D. C.). This is known as rectification. A number of methods of rectification are possible. They all operate on exactly the same idea, that of the valve, which lets the alternations in one direction through, but shuts them off when they are going in the other direction. The valve on an automobile tire lets the air into the tire, but will not let it out. A rectifier acts in exactly the same way with electricity. Although there are a number of ways of rectifying A. C., there are, generally speaking, only two which lend themselves suitably to B-supply units: (1) Electrolytic rectifiers; (2) tube rectifiers. The tube rec-



tifiers may be further divided into two classes: (a) Tubes with filaments or thermionic tubes; (b) tubes without filaments of "point to plate," or the Raytheon type. If the alternating current from the light socket is passed through any one of these devices, current flowing in one direction only will come out the other side. The rectifier may be arranged either to pass the plus part of the alternating current, in which case they are called half-wave rectifiers—or they may be arranged and designed to rectify the minus variations of the alternating current as well, turning them into plus, in which case they are called full-wave rectifiers. Any of the above-mentioned rectifying devices may be made to operate in either of these ways if it is so designed.

If the 110-volt A. C. from the lamp socket is passed directly through the rectifier, the direct current on the other side will be direct, but it will be pulsating all in one direction. It will not be steady. If it were connected to the B-battery binding posts of the set, there would still be a hum. The current as developed to this point is shown in Fig. 2.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 7

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

5 p. m.—WEEI, Boston, Mass. (441 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—A night with the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas; studio program, a complete musical performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas, "The Gondoliers" (by permission of Rupert D'Oyly Carte) by the Montpelier Operatic Society.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (424 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner concert, 6:30 p. m.—Children's period, 7:30 p. m.—Musical program, 8:30 p. m.—Special WEAF.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (441 Meters)

6 p. m.—Events of the day and baseball scores, 6:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7:30 p. m.—Musical program, 8:30 p. m.—Special WEAF.

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PITTSBURGH RADIO TRADE OPENS SHOW

Great Interest Shown in

The Baltic Port of Riga— Trader in Flax and Timber

Latvians in Rebuilding Shipping Facilities Show Faith
in Recovery of Port's Natural Advantages

Four nations along the coast of the Baltic Sea returned to independence after the World War. Their united or separate activities in the attainment of economic stability is likely to stir political thought many times within the next few years. They are European. They are young republics. Hence their importance. To this group of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should be added East Prussia and Danzig. The following is the fifth of a series of articles prepared by request of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Prof. Eugene E. Van Cleeve of Ohio State University. The purpose is to describe the character of the ports, their shipping equipment for business, and their outlook for trade. After Riga, Reval and the ports of Finland will be discussed.

By EUGENE E. VAN CLEEVE

WITH war and revolution no longer playing havoc with its equipment and industries, Riga is rapidly recovering its equilibrium. While in many parts of the port only the ruins remain of what were once spacious, modern, roomy docks, modern bridges and industrial plants, in other groups of workmen repairing partly demolished structures or building entirely new port facilities on the old sites, indicate the faith of the people in the early recovery of the port's natural commercial advantages. The signs of destruction when viewed alone might seem depressing, but the activity of the people in replacing many of these costly losses reveals a fine quality of courage, patience and persistence.

In 1914, Riga could boast of 520,000 people, but by 1920 the numbers were reduced to 185,137. A considerable portion of this decline was due to the tremendous refugee movement into Russia during the German offensive in 1915 and after the revolution of 1917 when the Germans again overran Latvia. By January of 1926 the city had recovered its former population of 520,000. A similar population fluctuation affected all of Latvia as evidenced by the present census figures recording 1,844,805 people, in contrast with a count in 1914 of 2,552,000. Riga was entered and re-entered several times by the respective warring peoples. After Russia's troubles in 1917 the Germans took Riga and they in turn fought with the Bolsheviks in an effort to retain it. Then followed a war between the Latvians and the Bolsheviks when the city and country suffered once more. These certainly were trying days for all the people. In the back country buildings on many estates were either totally demolished or left with only a few walls standing. However, in contrast with this and portending a brighter day, are new, unadorned farmhouses which dot the landscape here and there and signal the time when Riga's Latvian hinterland will be intensively cultivated and will thus provide ample supplies for the people's needs.

Exceptional Commercial Advantages
The port of Riga, six miles from the Gulf of Riga, flanks both sides of the broad Dvina River which heads southeast across Latvia and well into Russia, its smallest tributaries approaching within 10 miles of two great trunk rivers, the Volga and the Danube. Although the river is connected by canal with the Baltic and therefore links the Baltic and Black Seas, rapids in the upper portions restrict navigation inland to a distance of only 24 miles from the Baltic. Above this point the river is navigable for short distances between rapids. Nevertheless, the upper waters of the river have always played an important part in the floating of timber from the interior to Riga.

In addition to the advantage of accessibility by water from a vast hinterland, Riga enjoys a position on the Baltic about midway between its two principal commercial neighbors, Reval on the Gulf of Finland and Königsberg on the Kurische Hauf. The city also possesses two outer or winter ports, Libau and Windau, which are utilized when the count of keeping Riga free from ice mounts too high. The others are less fortunate. Reval has no winter port but in some years may be kept open by the use of ice breakers. Königsberg has as its winter port, Pillau, which is not nearly so well equipped as Riga's outer ports.

Railroad connections with the interior favor Riga. The city is on the main line to Moscow, as well as to Vitebsk, Smolensk and other west central Russian points, and is more

easily approached than Königsberg. Reval's rail connections to these same centers do not afford facilities equal to those of Riga, except from Moscow via Leningrad, but such a route is longer, especially in winter, when it is much more difficult to traverse than the route direct to Riga.

Timber and Flax

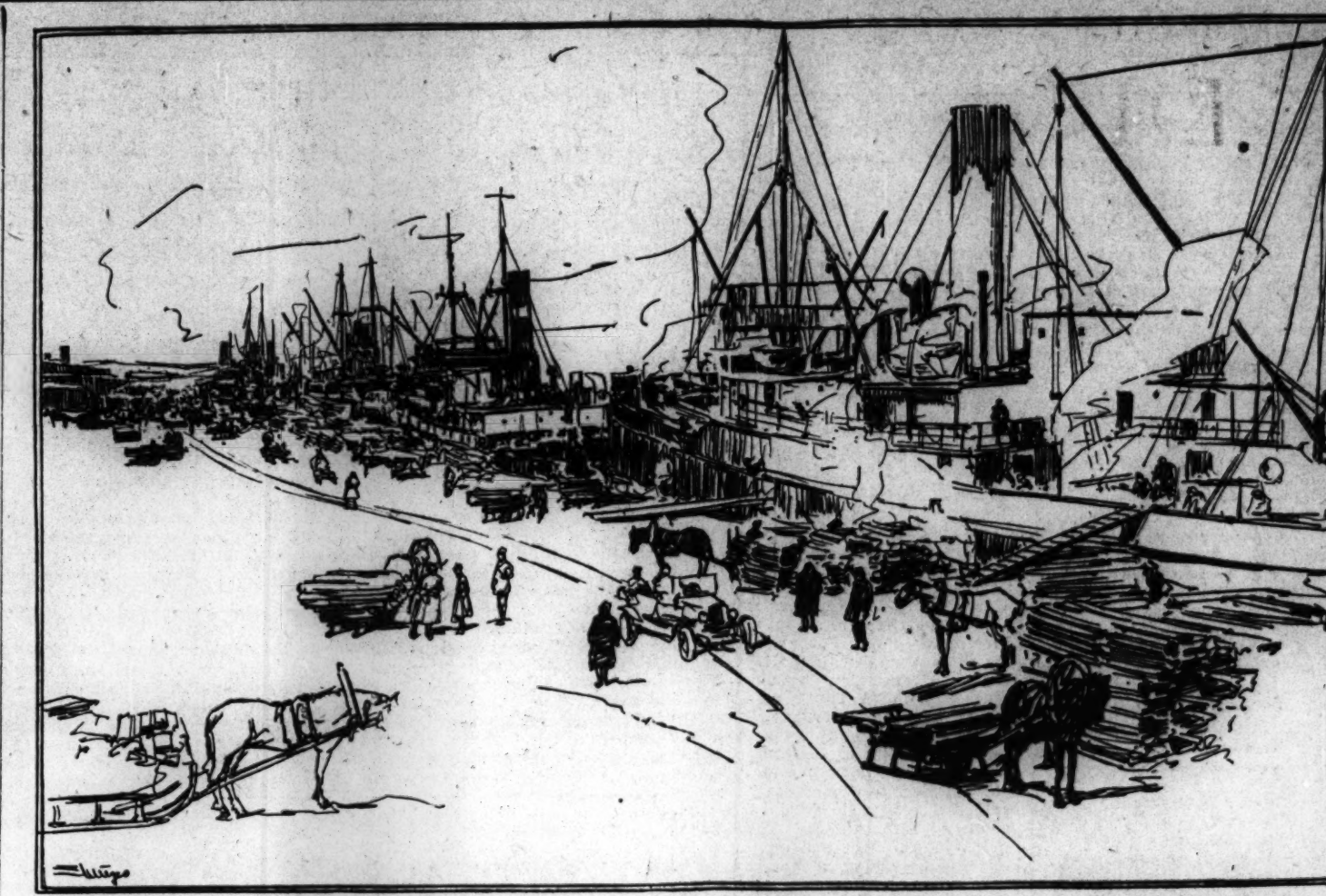
The trade of Riga in pre-war days, when the port was a part of Russia, involved primarily lumber, flax and linseed shipments and the receipt of cotton, machinery and chemicals. Riga claimed the distinction of being the world's largest timber exporting port and the world's greatest flax trading center. In 1913, 17 per cent of Russia's 515,000,000 cubic feet of timber exports was shipped through Riga. In some years, as high as 25 per cent passed through the port. Of the total shipments, not quite 25 per cent formerly originated in the territory now known as Latvia. This figure is significant when determining the future of Latvia's trade with respect to Russia. Until Russia acquired Latvia, Riga cannot expect a considerable timber trade, sufficient to supply a large surplus for export. At present, it appears that Soviet Russia does not ship its goods with respect to economic advantages but rather according to political expediency, frequently directing its shipments to ports of those countries from which it momentarily may wish favors.

A World Standard

As for the flax and linseed trade, Riga's future is little brighter than in the case of her timber trade despite her prestige as a flax center and the fact that Soviet Russia can hardly afford to ship its flax via other ports. The Riga Flax Trade Sorting Institute, established over 130 years ago, has so perfected its organization that its grades of flax have acquired the reputation of being world standard. The sorting of flax according to grade is of the utmost significance to the trade and Riga's standards of grades are rigidly maintained. In 1913, her exports mounted to roughly 140,000 tons. This represented 50.5 per cent of the all-Russian flax exports. In 1924, Latvian exports, mostly through Riga, totaled only 29,465 tons, while the total Russian flax exports for that year had been brought to 58,000 tons. Riga's attraction for Russian flax exports is unchallenged but its recovery of the trade in this commodity depends upon Russia's capacity to her normal flax producing capacity and to her reputation of trade with the flax consuming countries, which before the war were primarily Belgium, England and France.

The number of ships engaged in the trade of Riga in 1913 was 3173, inclusive of both Latvia's and Russia's, while in 1925 it totaled 2387 with a net tonnage equal to 40 per cent of that in 1913. Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Great Britain figure in most of the post-war shipping. The port facilities for taking care of these ships and their cargoes are adequate, though until recently, they have not all been of the most modern type. About three miles of quays provide docking space for as many ships as are likely to come into the port at a given time. The possibilities for the extension of these quays are exceptional.

The confiscation of the old estates and their apportionment into small individually owned farms, has revolutionized the utilization of the land, for now every effort is turned toward the production of dairy products for export, while each year the areas devoted to grain are reduced



Riga Harbor in Winter. Riga Enjoys a Mid-Position on the Baltic and Possesses Two Outer or Winter Ports. Six Miles From the Gulf of Riga the City Flanks Both Sides of the Dvina River, Which Heads Southeast Across Latvia and Well into Russia.

Rye, barley, oats and wheat are the primary grain crops, the last one being inadequate for home needs. Potatoes constitute an important food crop, and flax an outstanding textile crop. With the exception of rye and flax, most of the crops are so sensitive to the climatic and soil conditions of Latvia as to render uncertain the size of the crop. On the other hand, experience has now demonstrated that under proper management, dairy cattle and poultry thrive so well that the marketing of butter, eggs and even meat may be effected with assurance. With the encouragement of the Government, a great co-operative society, "The Central Union of Latvian Co-operative Dairy Societies," has been organized. Its business is to export the surplus of dairy products supplied by local co-operative societies. The success of the organization suggests the possibilities of Latvia's future in this phase of agriculture.

The agricultural revolution is further emphasized by the fact that the Government is at present controlled by the farm element and enthusiastically supports a policy calling for capital to aid the exports of butter and meat. Coincidentally, it favors a tariff on grains. The Social-Democratic Party opposes this plan and favors the investment of loans for the development of industry and the return of her once lively industrial activities. Riga has enjoyed the profits of several large industries. But all these suffered during the war and were formerly so dependent upon Russia as a consumer of their products that their revival on a scale in any sense approximating that of their prosperous days seems doubtful. At present, the agricultural bloc has the more logical basis for argument.

The transit trade through Riga and from Russia has always accounted for most of Riga's primary business. In 1913, 17 per cent of all European-Russian foreign trade passed through Riga, which was then of course, a part of Russia, and 24.6 per cent passed through the combined Latvian ports of Riga, Libau and Windau. The Latvian Government recently recognizes these facts and with the hope of reviving this business has signed an agreement with Russia permitting her to use the port of Riga not only as a free port but also to allow transit through Latvia without duty. In addition, some preferen-

tial rail rates across the country are allowed the Soviet Government. Russian export goods are similarly favored.

In pre-war days, much of the trade through Riga was financed by Russian banks backed by considerable foreign capital. Today, the capital of Riga's banks is too limited to permit them to issue long term credits or to finance trade in general as they once did. The position of these banks, combined with an appreciation of the vital importance of the transit trade to Latvia, has recently attracted American financial interests and, at present, plans are under way, if the Latvian Government accedes, to organize a bank which will specialize in the financing of transit business. Such an institution has better prospects of success at Riga than at any other Baltic port, if it can hide its time, for the port of Riga with Libau and Windau will, for some years to come, have the best facilities among the Baltic States ports for handling Russian transit trade. Some government officials and staunch patriotic business men in rival Baltic ports argue that Russia's natural outlets are toward the Black Sea, the White Sea and toward the Pacific, but many years must elapse before these avenues of trade can develop into significant trade routes. The world's primary trade routes at present concentrate upon northwestern Europe, and there, so far as world trade is concerned, are the great consuming and producing centers. Riga has a bright future if Russia can return soon to a normal trade basis and thus provide the port with a vast commerce.

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"IT MUST BE LOVE"
"The Giant Piano"

Exhibiting America's Best Bookwork for the Year

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence
WITH the fourth annual exhibition of "50 books" arranged by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, those interested in good bookmaking were granted an opportunity to see what have been selected as supreme examples of the best book work turned out by the presses of America for the year. The 50 books, selected by a committee from the institute, were displayed in the exhibition room of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Although heretofore a medal has been annually awarded for the one best example of excellence in bookmaking, no attempt was made this year to determine this particular book. As to the omission of the award of the medal, this statement is made by the institute:

"Out of the books in this year's exhibit, some 20 were considered as candidates for the medal that is annually awarded by the institute to the book that best meets the prescribed conditions. It was felt by the jury, however, after careful examination, that while the designers had been uniformly successful in solving the problem presented, those problems were in no single instance of so exceptional a nature, or so markedly difficult of solution as to justify the

selection of any one of the books as the best. The medal was therefore not awarded."

In approaching the question of selection, the jury considered (1) the problems presented by each book to the designer, and (2) the success with which the designer had met the problems.

More books were submitted this year than ever before, all of prevailing high quality, so that standards of selection had to be applied more rigorously than for the three previous exhibits. The committee's statement says, however: "The 50 finally chosen may be said to be the most nearly perfect in all technical respects of any 50 that have been exhibited, and the general level of quality of the books of 1926 is appreciably higher than ever before."

"This applies to the books that were rejected as well as to those included in the exhibition," it is further explained. "Publishers generally, as evidenced by the work they

have submitted, have shown a notably increased appreciation of the importance of design and craftsmanship in the making of their books. They have realized the necessity of treating typography, paper and presswork not as so many separate items, but as integral parts of a carefully co-ordinated whole, if the resulting volume is to be, in the true sense, good."

Three Chicago-made books won places in the exhibit. One was the collection of "Sketches and Speeches of David R. Forgan," printed by R. Donnelly and Sons Company at the Lakeside Press for private distribution. A second was Alfred V. Frankenstein's "Synopsizing Saxophones," of which an edition of 600 copies was printed by Carberry & Reed, Chicago for Robert O. Ballou. The University of Chicago Press was the third local concern represented, with a translation of "Gold's Gloom."

In all 37 publishers were given places in the list by the jury.

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If you agree that the Sturtevant is the finest vacuum cleaner, regardless of price, and desire to own it, just send us \$4 after trial,

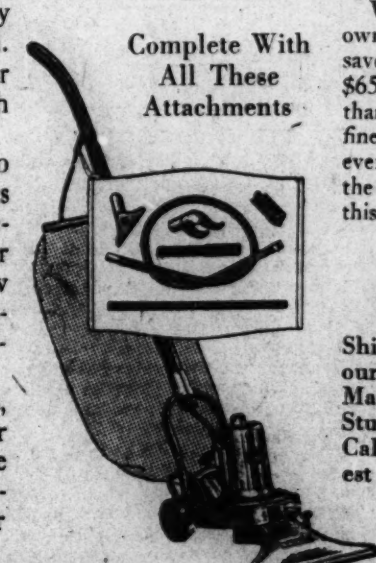
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Below the Blue Rim

Gifts of Fortune and Hints for Those About to Travel, by H. M. Tomlinson, with woodcuts by Harry Cimino. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.

SOME years ago, Mr. Edmund Lester Pearson, in "Books in Black or Red," ventured the opinion that "there is a certain amount of pose in books about the sea. A clever writer," said he, "goes down to the wharf and smells tar or indigo or tapoca, or whatever it is that any good reporter on an assignment can always smell to please his editor, and comes back stuffed full of more romance than he or anybody else would experience in 14 trips around the world. . . . Almost always the romance of the sea ends at the water's edge. It is not what the sea contains, nor what it bears upon its surface, nor what takes place in ships upon it, that constitutes romance. It is what it causes men to imagine, the thoughts of what may lie below the blue rim. That is why W. W. Jacobs' stories are so good—they are coastwise tales, or else yarns of men on shore talking about the sea. That is why Miss Fox-Smith's poems are excellent—she goes down to the docks and dreams dreams evoked by the names of ships, and lets her fancy create the adventures they never had."

We think Mr. Tomlinson would agree heartily with Mr. Pearson, even though he has visited many outlandish countries and sailed many strange seas. His "London River" might have been mentioned by Mr. Pearson to prove his point. And the constantly emphasizes that one may be as bored in Penang or Bangkok as in Brighton or Chelsea; that to the imaginative a Devon estuary may be as interesting as a South American river; and that, while to a landsman a ship putting out to sea is always a romantic object, to a sailor it may not be one-half so inspiring as an opera or a parade of infantry. Further, he agrees with Conrad that a sailor does not love the sea, however much he may love his ship; that he sees, but little of the picturesqueness of foreign ports, because the water front of ports all over the world are very much alike, and usually ugly; and that, to sum up all, adventure is to the adventurous and to nobody else.

Delightfully Discursive
This is perhaps the main theme of the first essay in the book, "Hints for Those About to Travel." It is, however, a delightfully discursive and inconsequential bit of writing. How far the title is intended to be taken as ironical it is hard to tell. Certainly there cannot be many people who are "about to travel" to the places Mr. Tomlinson mentions. The Upper Amazon, Para, Iceland, the Mountains of Moab, the Celebes, Penang, the Java Sea, Borneo, Ternate and Tidore. As for Nipa, Bukit, Pos, Liang, Rau Strait, Tanjong Salawai, Gisi, Pakal and Surake of the Goram Islands, not even the makers of dictionaries have ever heard of most of them.

But what of that? They are the kind of place about which Mr. Tomlinson would rather read than read the Latin poets. How many of them he has visited he does not say, but he has read the Sailing Directions for Pilots among such lands and in such waters, and, as he confesses, has neglected the classical authors in order to do so. Most of his journeys have been the fault of books he has read. A name has apparently struck him as attractive and, soon or late, he has set sail for it. And, as he has been disappointed upon arrival; but it is an integral part of his attitude that the "best moments of a traveler are not likely to be divined from the list of the ship's ports of call. They are inconsequential. It is no good looking for them. They do not seem to be native to the particular spot on earth. They have no relation to the chart. You do not go to them. They surprise you as you pass."

As might be supposed, he has little faith in sight-seeing and traveling by guidebook. The true traveler, he intimates, never plans anything, never expects anything, and never worries about getting anywhere. If you set your mind on being in port on a certain day and at a certain hour, your ship may stick in the mud. It is therefore wiser to have no prejudices

on the score of set times and seasons. The sticking in the mud may be the finest adventure of all and one should therefore be ready to make the most of it.

Enjoyment in Retrospect
Further, he thinks it a mistake to try to read on shipboard. No book can compare with the experience of merely being there or with the conversation of officers and crew. "Some minds," he says, "will never hold tight to a book when at sea. Mine will not. What literature when you have a trade wind behind you? As for guidebooks, the time to read them is after you get home. These, when you are home again, are as good as great literature," because, like great literature, they can then be infinitely suggestive of experiences past or missed.

Adventure, even when definitely sought, is also most enjoyable in the retrospect, after the ardors and endurances of the quest have faded and the memory of its exaltations alone remains. However far you may go, into whatever territory, you will always find that you are not the first to arrive. Some evening, when you are feeling particularly lonely, into the light of your camp-fire may stroll a while man, who has been there long before you arrived, and who, unheralded and unsung, has nonchalantly accomplished what you had thought impossible.

These are a few of the "hints" thrown out in the first essay. As will be seen, they suggest a character and a viewpoint. The other essays serve to reinforce the impression. Some of them are more brief sketches of things seen or people known, humorous or pathetic; but two—"On the Chesil Bank" and "A Devon Estuary"—are more extended and richer of content. The first of these is a desultory record of impressions at a watering-place in England, including some reminiscences of Conrad and a rhapsody on "Moby Dick," and the second a record of poetic imagination of observations on the English coast.

Altogether it is a book for men, and those men who liked "Sea and Jungle," "Old Junk," "London River" and "Tide Marks" will like it. There is something in it of W. H. Hudson and a little of Cunningham Graham and perhaps more of Conrad, but the resemblances are of the slightest. The author is a born essayist, which perhaps means that through reading and travel and reflection he has developed an individuality that was originally interesting and likable. Certainly, there are a few better essays being written today than his.

Fantasy Without Magic
The Green Lacquer Pavilion, by Helen Beauleck. Illustrations by Edmund Dulac. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.50.
MISS BEAULECK sets her scene well, but the characters with which she peoples it are too brittle. The place is an English manor-house, Taveridge Hall, where one fine day in May, 1710, eight persons come together. They are the host and hostess, Sir John and Lady Taveridge, a politician, Lady Bedlow, a blue-stocking; Mr. Gilvray, a philosopher; Mrs. Wynton, a famous fascinator; Julie Chervillat, "a dainty bud," and young Mr. Valentine Clare, who described himself as an "interested spectator of life."

A Leisurely Odyssey
Roundabout to Canterbury, by Charles Brooks, with pictures by Julia McCune Flory. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.
READERS who have followed the work of Mr. Brooks will remember that he first appeared in letters as the author of essays—"Journeys to Bagdad," "Here's Pippins and Cheese to Come," etc.—in the tradition of Lamb and Leigh Hunt, in which the manner counts perhaps more than the matter. This was in 1915. Since then he has been interested in the writing and production of plays, has been a college lecturer for a time, and has traveled in England. These are his avocations, for by vocation he is director of a printing firm in Cleveland, who has found time to serve with the Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war, and who is now, in "Roundabout to Canterbury," he has extended his explorations into the country south of the Thames to Brighton and Rye and eastward to the famous shrine in England.

With two friends, who are called Biter and Bill, he sets out eastward toward the south, following the route of Chaucer's pilgrims as far as Westerham, and then fetches a circuit, south, west, north and east, through Penhurst, Bodiam, Rye, Hastings, Brighton, Chichester, Guildford and Dorking, and so back to Westerham; whence he proceeds easterly through Sevenoaks and Maidstone to Canterbury, breaking the monotony of foot-travel by an occasional ride on a bus and once by a sail on the River Rother in a rented boat named the Forget-Me-Not. They have never forgotten her.

Amusement From All
Whatever adventures they have are of the mildest, but they manage to extract amusement from all. Much of the talk by the way is guide-book diluted and sugared by Charles for the edification of Beeser, who is only 17 and is always hungry; and most of the rest is that kind of good-humored teasing and teasing popularly known as "joshing." Some of this is good and some not so good. The itinerary includes visits to ancestral halls, castles, churches, and inns, with the antiquities touched lightly and the human elements of humor and eccentricity more fully displayed. Contrasts of

English and American character are amusingly illustrated. The book as a whole leaves the impression of being entertaining but thin. The pictures by Miss Flory, who has illustrated several other books by the author, are appropriate to the text, as always, giving the proper suggestion of ease and informality.

Vigorous English
One must not forget to commend Mr. Brooks' English. It is vigorous and full of color, because it has been formed out of the native idiom of the oldest and best books, reinforced by the popular idiom of the present. His method of travel, slow, observing, desultory, is also a model of what travel should be. It gives one time to see all the things the tourist ordinarily misses and more time to see all the things he includes in his schedule; it permits visits to local fairs and circuses, chats with garrulous natives, naps on grassy banks or under shady hedges, slow meanderings on sluggish rivers, and long evenings in the public rooms of inns. Stevenson set this fashion of traveling, or at least the fashion of writing about it, and E. V. Lucas has developed the art. Mr. Brooks has the right method. One hopes that he will continue his Odyssey next year.

Questions
In Quest of the Perfect Book, by W. D. O'Leary (Little Brown, \$5). The Perfect Book, by H. G. Wells (Ernest Benn, 3 vols.; Doran, 2 vols., \$5). Dark of the Moon, by Sara Teasdale (Macmillan, \$1.50).

Some Great Americans
Tall Timbers, by Chesla C. Sherlock. Boston: The Stratford Company. \$2.
IN 1774, after the dissolution of the Virginia Assembly by the royal Governor, a distinguished Virginian, George Washington, presided over the Fairfax County meeting of members to discuss the situation and the letter that had come from Massachusetts asking for concerted colonial action, and another distinguished Virginian, George Mason, presented the resolutions; since known to history as the "Fairfax Resolves."

"It is very much worth while to point out," says Mr. Chesla C. Sherlock, in the opening chapter of "Tall Timbers," "that the Fairfax Resolves were the only ones containing the hint that the colonies were wholly independent of Parliament and had a free and natural right to make their own laws. Shortly after these resolutions Mason drew up, for the government of the militia company which he had helped organize, a document that propounded the equality of man in a way that anticipated the Virginia Bill of Rights, which he wrote, and which was adopted in June, 1776; and this Bill of Rights, 'anticipating as it did the Declaration of Independence and the subsequent Constitution, really containing the germ of republican government as set up on this continent. . . . Here," says Mr. Sherlock, "we find many of the phrases which have become so familiar in our political literature, and indeed all of the principles underlying our whole political structure."

George Mason is, therefore, logically the first of the eight great Americans whom the author has chosen for exposition in a book—"Tall Timbers" being a reasonable woodland figure to denote their prominence in the history of the country as reminder of history that should be infallible, and that one must know a man unbelievably well always to know what he will do; but it provides an interesting and orderly way of composing a book. Mr. Sherlock has admitted (on the paper jacket) that he is not awed by reputations, and undoubtedly expects to spring an occasional surprise on the reader. But the time is past, or at any rate passing, when readers were astonished to note with what an undazzled eye an author might contemplate the historic great.

In "Tall Timbers" Mr. Sherlock has assembled George Mason and Benjamin Franklin, philosophers; George Washington and Andrew Jackson, soldiers; Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, statesmen, and Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, popular champions. Each of these couples is treated individually, and then a contrast is presented between them. As the author hoped, the method proves effective in making the selected figures stand out more vividly for this side by side exhibition of their likenesses and dissimilarities. The book is an interesting study in history and character; it invites thought, and may, in some instances, disturb a reader's earlier notion of a historic personage. Comparing Lincoln and Jefferson, we read that "Jefferson, as a man of the world of affairs, was doubtless the superior, but his weaknesses were likewise the weaknesses of a man of affairs. He was broader in his interests, but he lacked the depth of moral sense Lincoln possessed. And because of it, Lincoln was the stronger character."

The World's Best Short Stories of 1926 (New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2.50) is a collection of the best stories in the world for the past year, but of stories selected by a committee headed by John O'Hara Cosgrave, Sunday editor of the New York World. The volume contains 16 stories selected by a committee of newspaper editors from a list of 80 stories, which in turn were named by the editors of 16 American magazines. Since the magazines represent a wide range of interests, the stories are of many kinds and grades. There are only a few stories of real distinction. Many of them must have been chosen for popular appeal rather than for literary excellence. No doubt the collection gives a fair and complete picture of the year's output of magazine fiction. That is not the same thing as being the best stories of the year.

The South Africans, by Sarah Gertrude Millin. (London: Constable, 7s. 6.), is constructive and fair; a novel book, absorbing and vivid. It covers an immense field; it touches on immense problems, but it is so condensed and ordered that it leaves the reader with a real impression and an understanding of the South Africa, past and present, is conveyed.

The holiday season always brings out charming books for boys and girls from many publishers, but Doran this year has led off with an announcement of children's books which itself commands a place among the De Luxe Limiteds. Enough, however, to contain an "entrancing list of juveniles, illustrated with reproductions of the drawings made for them by artists who include Arthur Rackham, Kay Nielsen, Edmund Dulac, Rose Fyleman, Theodore Haden and J. Erwin Porter. Indeed, this announcement, of which 2000 copies have been printed, sets a new standard in its field.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.



Dark of the Moon, by Sara Teasdale. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

SARA TEASDALE offers another collection of lyrics. They are in her usual manner: short, personal, strongly emotional. The new volume shows that Miss Teasdale is still supreme in her own field of poetry.

This poet never does arresting things with her choice of words nor with her forms, yet she holds our attention as few poets do. Why is this? It would seem that the author's power lay in her instinctive knack of making the reader feel that she is writing about his own emotions. The author draws out of personal incident the universal human significance and application. A successful writer of short lyrics must have this instinct else the poems will be only egotism and, if true at all, only boringly so to the reader.

Miss Teasdale's poems mostly need to be taken by the dozen or so, till the Teasdale tone, or slow fire, has made itself known thoroughly. The author usually is content to make in a poem only a single critical observation on human life, or to invoke but a solitary thread of memory from the past. The simplicity of theme is not achieved by most poets today, because they have not Miss Teasdale's artistic restraint.

Miss Teasdale is notably the love-poet without sham or pose, who sets down the sincere beats of the heart.

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China Brought to Date

An Outline History of China, by Herbert H. Gowen and Josef Washington Hall. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$4.

ALTHOUGH this work is termed a history of China, the space devoted to the last 15 years is great compared with that devoted to the preceding 5000 years or so of Chinese history that its main object is clearly to place the American reader as rapidly as possible au fait with a country which circumstances are, speedily transforming from a distant and rather mysterious stranger into a near neighbor. This surprise relieves one from attempting to view the work in the light of a history proper, though the authors do claim to present "an interpretive story of the Chinese people. . . from the beginnings of the world's most unique culture" to the present day.

Professor Gowen, who takes over the 5000-year section, with 300 pages to crowd it in, would seem to have set himself a difficult task. But he simplifies his problem by skimming off the record, and high light of the period and slipping in a proportion of genuine historical material in convenient and not too conspicuous places. The result is a chronicle, rather than the Alfred and the cakes and Canute-and-the-wave variety, which admirably fills the modern demand for information-made-easy.

Interest Never Flags
The author never lets our interest flag. Legend follows anecdote in rapid succession. Without any of the accustomed heavy travel through chapters of historical evidence, we are wafted lightly into the romance of the Celestial Empire, the Dragon Throne, Confucius, Mencius, the Mings, the Manchus, the Tartars of the Golden Horde, the Great Wall of 1500 miles, the Book of History 100 years old. And if Professor Gowen's entertaining narrative fires our imagination as well it may, to read more deeply into the history of the Empire, well, there are plenty of more detailed and substantial works to meet the need.

Mr. Hall, who takes charge of the brief period since the inauguration of the republic in 1911, demands for his section a very different quality of interest. With the fall of the Empire came the end of the China of history and legend. With the Manchus disappeared not only the Dragon Throne the queue, the ancient classical learning, but also much of that age-long continuity of political and philosophical thought that had withstood the shock of every foreign invasion from the Tartars of the Great Khan to the Tartars of the Manchus. The more or less peaceful penetration of western methods had overthrown what no conquering horde had ever shaken. Republican ideas had come in, heralded by trock-coated young men of Japanese, American or European education, whose political and social conceptions were based on Huxley, Mill and Carlyle, and who, with much zeal and little experience, endeavored, and are still endeavoring, to settle their program on their ultra-conservative fellow-countrymen.

An Eyewitness Story
These events and changes are contemporary, or within easy memory, and therefore not so well adapted to historical treatment. In fact Mr. Hall writes less as a detached and judicial historian than as a well-informed eyewitness. It has been a time of uncertainty and disorder, with party passions running high. The eye-witness must place his own

Interpretation upon what he sees and learns, without claiming infallibility for his judgment. What the average reader most wishes to know is the story of the leading movements that account for the present state of affairs in China. And this information Mr. Hall supplies in his capable investigation of the student and anti-foreign movements, both of which of late years have acquired extraordinary vitality and influence, while his account of the first years of the revolution is characterized by a thoughtful estimate of the two great figures of the new era, Yuan Shih-kai and Sun Yat-sen.

This is not a pretentious volume, historically speaking, but it supplies in a very readable way the information on China that large numbers of busy Americans and Europeans are anxious to have.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

It Happened in Peking, by Louise Jordan Min. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.
Lanterns, Junks and Jade, by Samuel Morrill. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.50.
Exploring Life, the Autobiography of Thomas A. Watson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.
Red Howling Monkey, by Helen Damosch Teo-Yan. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.
The Sun in Splendor, by Thomas Burke. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.
Menzanin, by E. F. Benson. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Little Mrs. Manington, by Cecil Roberts. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Stories in Stone From the Roman Forum, by Isabel Lovell. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
Games for Every Day, by Gabrielle Elliott and Arthur H. Forbush. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.
Avalons, by George Moore. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.
English Prose and Poetry, selected and annotated by John Matthews Manly. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$3.20.
Read America First, by Robert Littell. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.
Little Abe Lincoln, by Bernice Babcock. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.
An Old Man's Folly, by Floyd Dell. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Lord Balgob, by Arnold Bennett. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Personal Reminiscences of Augustus Rodin, by Anthony M. Ludovici. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.
England, by the Very Rev. W. R. Inge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
The Romance of King Arthur, by Alfred W. Pollard. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.
The Red and the Black, by Marie-Henry Beyle (de Stendhal), translated by C. K. Scott Moncrieff. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$5.
Pope, by Lytton Strachey. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.
The Price of Wisdom, by Marjorie Bailey McClure. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.
The Delicately Husband, by Florence Guy Searby. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.
A Son of the Bower, by Charles Steele. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.
Oliver Twist, by Charles Dickens. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.50.
Chimney Corner Fairy Tales, compiled by Veronica S. Hutchinson. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.50.

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Thomas Fitzgerald, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Railway Company, said that the public is entitled to full facts and that this will often make a amicable settlement of traction controversies without incurring mature animosities resulting from withholding vital information.

It would," he said, "seem highly desirable that a city street railway

als of his community as being representative of public opinion and try in every possible way to comply with the suggestions and instructions issued by them."

The advisory council presented to the association a set of fundamentals emphasizing the necessity of co-operation between management, employees and the public.

service possible with their income." A monopoly on the transportation system in given communities was advocated as a means of giving "the best service at the lowest cost."

B. C. Cobb of New York, chairman of the advisory council, which is composed of some of the largest transportation organizations in the country, said:

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INDUSTRY URGES TO ASSIST FARMERS

United States, discussed the New York transit problem, where he declared conditions are "perhaps the worst in the land." He blamed politics in the city for the inability to obtain round co-operation, resulting, he said, in herding of passengers on subway platforms and crowding them in cars. He declared the recent act of abandoning New York's successful Mutual Aid is Advisable.

Says National Council Meeting Speaker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Fewer, more serviceable organizations in industry

ADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Experiments to show possibility of reducing the noise of trolley cars by at least 20 per cent

of Wisconsin in co-operation with the electric railway section of the Wisconsin Utilities Association. Under direction of Prof. J. T. Root, electrical engineer, Kent E. Woolledge, a graduate student, last year built a device to measure noise of street car operation. Edwin R. Somers, another graduate student, is continuing the investigation this

Professor Rood and Mr. Woolledge found that insulation of rails at a mastic composition brings about a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent in noise of trolley car operation when the cars are run at 20 miles an hour. They also found a reduction of noise heard by passengers in cars which had monolithic flooring, rubber cushions under center plates, and rubber cushions under the wheels. "We need first to obey the injunction of Aristotle to know ourselves. Then we should also know our neighbors in purpose, and let our attitudes toward them be characterized by a genuine brotherhood."

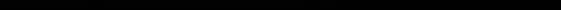
different types of gears were incomplete, but the investigators felt "there is a wide field of opportunity to accomplish noise reduction in the use of quiet running gears."

NEW JERSEY GAS CONCERNS TO MERGE

Electrification Corporation will merge the Northern Gas Company and Washington Gas Company into the New Jersey Gas Company. In connection with this connection a special meeting of stockholders of the New Jersey Gas Company and Light Company has been called for Nov. 4 to approve this plan and also an increase in stock from 100,000 common and 12,000,000 7 percent preferred, both of \$100 par, to 200,000 common and 24,000,000 7 percent preferred.

holders of the present New Jersey Power & Light 7 per cent preferred will be given the choice of receiving for each share of their stock one share of new \$6 preferred, redeemable at \$100 and accrued dividend to cash, or \$10 in cash and accrued dividend in payment. General Gas owns all the present New Jersey Power & Light Com-

LIBERTY BONDS RETIRED
ASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—During September the Treasury purchased \$40,000,000 of Third Liberty bonds for the sinking fund and retired \$40,000,000 of them.



1

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charges were substantially below the average. Perhaps it is legitimate to add that the hotel in question is being run, one understands, on a practical business basis by the Y. W. C. A. E. I. N.
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